

Over 1,000 "Boosters"

Here's what a Big Packing House in Chicago just writes. They are building a new packing house and have been inquiring of folks who are using these elevators.

"Those we have written to regarding your elevators are certainly **GOOD BOOSTERS** for you."

Well, I guess so!

Why, bless your dear old sausage-and-scrapple heart, we are giving Packing houses the elevator they have wanted for years and years.

And you just ought to hear those who have been fortunate enough to get them. Well, I guess so!

1st. We give an elevator that costs virtually nothing to run. Over 1000 users to prove it.

2nd. We give an elevator that is Fool Proof. Over 1000 users to prove it.

3rd. We give an elevator that has no repairs. Over 1000 users to prove it.

4th. We give an elevator that ALWAYS goes. Over 1000 users to prove it.

5th. We give an elevator that goes when the engine stops. Over 1000 users to prove it.

6th. **YOU DON'T PAY ONE CENT UNTIL WE MAKE GOOD.** Over 1000 users to prove it.

Say! that's about Perfection in Elevators, isn't it? Well, over 1000 "Boosters" to prove it

Old man, get wise and find out why it is the best Butchers all over the land

Hook 'er to the Biler

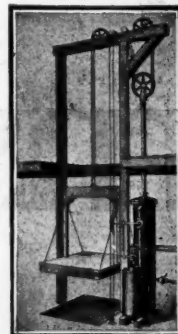
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COATESVILLE, PA.

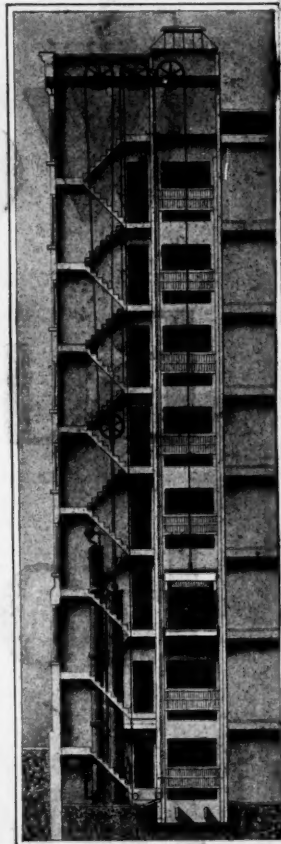
ELEVATOR MAKERS TO FOLKS WHO KNOW



Direct Acting Steam Hydraulic Elevator



Double Geared Steam Hydraulic Elevator



Saves the Time of Extra Help

Why spend extra time and added expense to do with the ordinary cleaning materials what

Wyandotte
Sanitary
Cleaner and Cleanser

will easily do with much less effort and at less expense. Better results with less cleaning material and in less time is what makes Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner & Cleanser the meat dealers' most economical cleaner.

Nor is any task too difficult for "Wyandotte." Even the grease which collects on kettle covers is easily and thoroughly cleaned away. Merely sprinkle "Wyandotte" over the surface of the cover, scrub with a stiff brush and follow with a rinse. A fresh, clean odor always remains to prove that Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner & Cleanser does its work sanitarily.

Most meat dealers understand how soap and soap powders are made and that is why they instantly appreciate the purity of Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner & Cleanser and why it is the opposite of soap compounds. It contains no greases or fats and makes no suds.

Why not give Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner & Cleanser a trial when all claims are fully guaranteed. Merely write your supply house for a keg or barrel.

THE J. B. FORD COMPANY, Sole Mfrs.

Wyandotte, Mich., U. S. A.

This Cleaner has been awarded the highest prize wherever exhibited

Indian In Circle



In Every Package

We Buy Horns and Shin Bones

WE are constantly in the market for

**Ground and
Unground
Tankage and
Blood**

Bones of all Kinds,
Horns, Hools, Beef
and Pork Cracklings,
Etc.

WRITE TO US

ARMOUR FERTILIZER WORKS

General Offices: Union Stock Yards

Chicago

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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No. 22.

WOULD SHUT OUT FOREIGN MEATS.

Those in the meat trade who have been expecting to handle foreign meats, should such be imported, and those speculators who have been preparing to enter such a field, are somewhat upset over discovery that the federal law prohibits the handling of uninspected foreign meats in any establishment, either wholesale or retail, where inspected meats are handled. The continued enforcement of this provision would check the importation of foreign meats, unless separate and distinct establishments and markets were created for their handling and sale, or unless a law should be passed by Congress permitting the importation of uninspected foreign meats and their handling in establishments under federal inspection and exemption.

The federal law prohibits the entry into any packinghouse, wholesale house or other inspected establishment of any meat or meat product which has not passed government inspection, or which is not subject to such inspection. Foreign meats cannot be inspected or passed, as our inspection authorities are not aware of the origin of the animal from which they come. Retail markets are not under federal inspection, but they are under federal supervision, and they must have a federal exemption certificate or they cannot handle inspected meats. As inspection is becoming more widespread every day, no retail butcher of any account anywhere can exist without handling inspected meats. This makes it necessary for him to have a federal exemption certificate, and so bars uninspected foreign meats from his shop.

Importers of and speculators in foreign meats are appealing to the government to modify its regulations in this regard. The law stands squarely in the way, however, and must be amended before anything can be done.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT IN CALIFORNIA.

Concerning the meat situation on the Pacific Coast which caused speculators to see a chance for profit in importing Australian meat, James E. Poole, the Chicago livestock market expert, says in a recent review of the situation:

"Arrival at San Francisco of a second consignment of Australian beef is causing no concern in local live stock circles. The big packers never had a very secure footing on the Pacific Coast and current shortage of food animals is so acute in that quarter that a foreign supply will be necessary if California is not to go on a vegetarian diet.

"One packing concern, which has a plant at Los Angeles, has been forced to fatten its own cattle recently, and a prolonged drought all over California has rendered Australian imports imperative, regardless of tariff. Pacific Coast butchers have been buying cattle and sheep as far east as Colorado, Montana and Texas recently, but rail freights are high and Australian product has a distinct advantage owing to cheap water transportation. As the "coast" population increases it will be even more dependent on a supply from the antipodes, especially when drought reduces local production.

"While Australian frozen beef is decidedly inferior to the cornfed article it compares favorably with western grass product and California gets little cornfed beef. It is probable that all the frozen beef Argentina can land on the Atlantic coast, or Australia on the Pacific, will be absorbed without material reduction in price to the consumer, and domestic product will always command a substantial premium as it does in Great Britain."

Another comment on this situation is that of Thomas Carstens, the well-known Pacific Coast meat packer, and head of the Carstens Packing Company, of Tacoma, Wash. He says in referring to this first Australian shipment:

"We have a cattle buyer in San Francisco who wired us yesterday that 200 carcasses would arrive from Australia. This does not mean that heavy shipments are coming. This beef is frozen beef, and frozen beef is not salable in California and other Pacific Coast states. Butchers don't want it. We have frozen beef in our own plant and sell it to the government for use in the forts of Puget Sound under a contract, but for the general public the frozen beef is not acceptable. In our soft climate it does not keep well. It must be used right away or it spoils.

"What we need to get relief are live cattle, and the only ones available outside of this country now are Mexican cattle. They are not as good as the cattle of the United States, but they answer as a substitute. Domestic cattle are very scarce and high."

DO YOU WANT A GOOD PLACE?

Are you a salesman, manager, superintendent, foreman or stock keeper out of a job? Watch page 48 for good openings. Almost every week some packer advertises on that page for a man. Such chances do not remain open long; look them up, it will be worth your while. Or, if you want a position, why not advertise yourself?

AMERICAN PACKERS AND ARGENTINA.

Nothing has developed during the week concerning the reported intention of the Argentine government to proceed against United States interests engaged in the meat packing industry in that country. Up to date the matter has not gone beyond the state of newspaper sensation.

There are at present three United States-owned plants in Argentina and one in Uruguay, and up to this time they have been given every encouragement by the governments of these countries toward the development of the industry there. It is significant that in Argentina today livestock raisers are receiving 100 per cent. more for their cattle than they were before the United States plants were established. It is said that live stock interests would be opposed to any governmental proceeding to hamper the packers.

Concerning the sensational newspaper reports of a "world-wide meat war" in which United States packers would be attacked by foreign competitors, Vice-president R. J. Dunham, of Armour & Company, was quoted in a Western newspaper this week as follows:

"The American packers are in sharp competition with the English packers in the markets of Europe, and have been for the last five years. It is economically impossible for foreign packers to compete with us in the markets of the United States. The freight charges would be prohibitive.

"They are driving the American meat out of Europe, however. We cannot compete with them there. It costs too much to raise animals on high-priced land, and use high-priced corn to fatten them. We cannot compete with the meat that is raised on the cheap, fertile plains of Argentine Republic and fattened on grass that is peculiarly adapted to putting fat on an animal.

"To meet that competition the American packers have gone into the republic and established their own packing houses. The meat we sell in Europe is shipped from there. But that applies only to the fat animals. We still can compete on smoked meats, canned stuff, lard and other by-products."

FINE BREEDING CATTLE IMPORTED.

The Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha arrived in New York last week from London with fifty head of prize Hereford cattle, roughly estimated to be worth \$10,000, for breeding purposes. This included thirteen yearling bulls at \$500 each and a two-year-old bull worth \$2,500.

WORLD'S BEEF CATTLE SITUATION

United States Must Depend on Its Own Resources

By M. A. Traylor.*

The value of livestock on the farm as a factor in restoring the soil qualities annually harvested with each grain crop has been so clearly demonstrated as to leave no room for criticism or suspicion on the part of those who questioned the theory that a farmer's most dependable assets are his cattle, hogs and sheep. In summing up the advantages of livestock farming, one writer has aptly said: "Grain farming reduces the fertility, stock raising increases it; grain farming reduces the humus in the soil, stock raising increases it; grain raising results in the decrease of yields, stock raising increases them; grain raising brings the mortgage, stock raising pays it off."

Whether this summing up states the proposition too broadly may be open for discussion, but any one who has thoughtfully considered the alarming shortage of livestock in the United States, especially with respect to cattle, with the correspondingly high prices of beef and other meat products, together with the steady decrease in acreage yield of all grain crops, must admit that if the American farmer is in the future to supply the food for the tables of American citizens something must be done to establish a system of livestock farming which will insure an increased food production commensurate with our rapidly increasing population.

Financing the Cattle Raiser.

Certain it is that if there is to be a restoration of our cattle supply, if the farms of Missouri, Illinois, Kansas and Iowa are to be restocked, if the feed pens of these states are to remain the scenes of activity and profitable employment of their farmers during the next decade, the burden of financing operations to this end must of necessity fall most heavily upon the bankers. This is in a measure as it should be because, while business and industries of other character may ultimately suffer from unprofitable farming operations, the banker is the first to feel the disastrous effects of short crops and diminished livestock returns.

Therefore, in view of the prevailing high prices at which stocker and feeder cattle are selling, the question of first and greatest importance to bankers is, "Can we safely enter upon a campaign of education and financing of the enterprise?"

Real Shortage Is Yet to Come.

While the hazard of a forecast as to the future price of any commodity is too great to warrant a definite statement on the subject, a careful study of the situation and an analysis of the statistics available would indicate that in all probability the real shortage of the American beef supply has not as yet been fully realized and that so long as the law of supply and demand shall continue to regulate the economics of the universe, unabridged by artificial conditions, it would seem that we may at least assume that there will be no serious break in the price of fat cattle for a number of years to come.

A statement was issued by the Department

*Abstract of an address delivered by the Vice-President of the National Stock Yards National Bank, East St. Louis, Ill., to the Saint Clair County Bankers' Association.

of Agriculture from Washington on February 1 giving the number of cattle on American farms as of January 1, 1907, and January 1, 1913. According to these census returns the total number of all classes of cattle was: January 1, 1907, 72,534,000 head; January 1, 1913, 56,527,000 head.

Of the total number on the former date, 52,000,000 head were beef cattle, the remainder being cows and dairy stuff, while on the latter date 36,030,000 head were beef cattle, leaving the number of milk and dairy cattle practically unchanged, and showing a decrease of approximately 16,000,000 head in the number of beef cattle, or a shortage in this supply of 32 per cent. for the six years. During this time it is estimated that the increase of population in the United States has been more than 12,000,000.

How High Will Steak Go?

Should this tremendous shortage be added to annually in the same ratio for another period of six years, a very vivid imagination is necessary to realize what the price of beef-steak will be when the nation's total supply of cattle has reached 40,000,000 head, of which not more than 20,000,000 will be beef stuff, and its population has been augmented by another 12,000,000 people to be fed.

These, however, are not the only figures available on the subject. It may be interesting to observe the government figures with respect to the number of cattle exported by the United States for the years 1906 and 1912, which in round numbers amounted to, in 1906, 494,000 head, valued at \$38,000,000; 1912, 36,000 head, valued at \$3,000,000—evidencing a decrease in the number exported of approximately 458,000 head, or 93 per cent., and a decrease in the value of exports of \$35,000,000, or 92 per cent.

It is also worth while to note in this connection that this tremendous decrease has occurred systematically year by year and month by month, as disclosed by the fact that in December, 1912, our exports were 1,466 head, and in January of the present year 1,000 head, from which figures it is clearly evident that our exports in 1913 will not amount to exceeding 10,000 head of all classes of cattle, and the figures may be very much smaller.

As impressive as is the showing with reference to our exports of live cattle are the figures covering imports of fresh beef by the United States. According to statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce and Labor, our exports of fresh beef for the same years were as follows: 1906, 269,717,000 lbs., valued at \$24,751,000; 1912, 9,025,000 lbs., valued at \$1,053,000—showing a decrease in the number of pounds exported of 260,692,000 lbs., or 97 per cent., and disclosing a loss in our trade balance on this one item alone of \$23,698,000, or 96 per cent.

On this point our exports to the United Kingdom, with whom we have our most extensive trade relations, are worthy of note, being, as they were 684,000 lbs. of fresh beef, as against 739,000,000 lbs. contributed to the supply of that country by Argentina, indeed a sorry showing for a great country which only a few years ago boasted of the ability

which she possessed to feed the mother land.

Figures from the same source also show a corresponding shrinkage in exports of other beef products, such as canned beef, pickled beef, cured, etc. It would seem that these figures should at once convince anyone open to conviction that there is indeed a tremendous shortage of beef and beef cattle.

Our Reserve Stock Is Critically Low.

In view of the recent agitation relative to storage of food products, it might be interesting to observe that at the close of December, 1908, there was in coolers in this country two hundred and sixty-two million five hundred thousand pounds of beef. This stock had decreased by December, 1910, to one hundred and thirty-five million six hundred thousand pounds, a decrease of almost 50 per cent., and, while no figures have been published for 1912, it is estimated that probably the entire stock of meat on hand at the close of last year did not exceed thirty-five million pounds.

Considering alone the decrease in the number of cattle in the United States, the decrease in our exports of all cattle and beef products and the decrease of stocks of meat on hand, with the admitted increase in our population—we certainly cannot be mistaken in the assumption that the supply is wholly inadequate to meet the demand.

That the scarcity of supply is being felt in other directions than in the high price of beef, and in a manner that should arouse the patriotism of our citizens to aggressive action, is shown by the interesting figures relative to our imports of cattle and beef products for the twelve months ending December 31, 1906 and 1912, which were in round numbers as follows: 1906, 26,000 head, valued at \$387,000; 1912, 326,000 head, valued at \$5,300,000.

An increase in the number of head imported of about 1,250 per cent. and in value about 1,370 per cent. With respect to these figures it is well to keep in mind that as was the case with exports, which showed a decrease year by year, so is the showing with regard to imports, which have increased steadily each year, evidently due to the diminishing supply and an increasing demand, and not to any peculiar market condition here or abroad or to any other outside influence.

The Beef Shortage Is World-Wide.

In considering the entire livestock situation, particularly from the standpoint of the banker who must assist in the financing of the industry, it might be well to take a view of conditions from a world-wide standpoint, and while no exact figures are available for some of the cattle producing countries, our best information is that cattle shortage is not confined to the United States alone.

According to figures contained in the Daily Consular and Trade Reports for February 8, 1913, there were 630 head of cattle to the one thousand of population in the United States, or about six-tenths of one head per capita, while in 1907 there was in even numbers about one head of cattle for each man, woman and child in the nation, a decrease per capita in 6 years of practically 40 per cent.

In England, Germany, France and all European countries cattle and meat are scarcer and dearer than has been known in their history. From figures taken from the Daily Consular and Trade Reports for February, 1913, we find that the United Kingdom had on January 1 262 head of cattle to every

thousand of population, the same table showing Germany 318 head per thousand population and France 367 head per thousand population.

In view of these figures and the well-known fact of the beef consuming proclivities of the people of these countries, it is little wonder that the cry against the high cost of living in those countries has reached such tremendous proportions. That the demand from these countries will continue in a large measure to absorb any surplus of beef supply now visible, thereby maintaining the world value of beef cattle at a high figure, seems a self-evident fact.

The Situation in the Surplus Countries.

The three great countries which have all along been a source of a surplus livestock supply are Australia, South America and the United States. The figures available for our own country show clearly that we have not only ceased to be a nation with a surplus supply of beef cattle, but that we have actually reached a point where, if conditions are not rapidly changed, we must go without our beef-steak or buy it from other countries.

Australia, as we are advised, has for the past few years gone through a drought condition which has so completely depleted the herds of that country and so discouraged its ranchmen that her contributions of meat to other nations, for a number of years at least, will be moderate indeed. From the Daily Consular Reports just referred to Australia is credited with 11,200,000 head of livestock, with a decrease of practically one million head in the figures shown for the preceding year and, although their supply is credited at about 2.4 head of livestock per capita of population, it is observed that this ratio of cattle to population is decreasing year by year.

The most reliable information from Argentina, to which we have been accustomed to look for an inexhaustible supply of high-grade cattle, is to the effect that for the past three years that country has suffered from a drought which has apparently been an extension of similar conditions prevailing throughout our own country and South America. Added to the disastrous effects of this drought has been an epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease which has left that country with a shortage of livestock approaching in comparison with figures for the United States; their total supply on January 1, 1913, being, according to the Daily Consular and Trade Reports of February 8, this year, 29,100,000 head, which is a decrease of approximately one million head for the last twelve months and gives that country now a per capita beef supply of possibly less than five head.

Drastic Legislation in Argentina.

So serious has become the condition there and so insistent the demand of foreign countries for beef, that legislation is now pending to prevent the slaughtering of calves and all female cattle under seven years of age or the export of live cattle of any character.

And it is calculated that with this strenuous legislation it would take ten years for the cattle supply to reach its normal proportions, and with the demands which have for years been made upon that country by England, Germany and France, with the added demands during the past year from Portugal, Spain, Italy, Switzerland and even the Bermudas, it is extremely doubtful if in that time the

Argentina's stock will have reached a point where it will be able, at reasonable prices, to supply the necessities for local consumption and the demand of these countries.

Quoting again from the Daily Consular and Trade Reports for February 8, 1913, it is interesting to note that Canada now claims a supply of less than one head of cattle per capita, the figures being 998 head per thousand population. The same report advises that the shipments of cattle from Canada to Liverpool last year decreased from approximately 50,000 head to about 10,000 head.

All Eyes Are on Mexico.

It would seem, therefore, that South America and Canada may well be eliminated as factors to be reckoned with, when considering the territory from which cattle will reach the American market in competition with our native product. This practically leaves but one country from which it would seem that the United States may draw any large number of cattle to replenish the supply of its ranches or furnish the grist for its packers. That country is Mexico, which for the past several years has suffered from a political condition which has of itself forced the Mexican ranch owners to get out of their country as large a number of their herds as possible, to prevent their destruction by the warring factions.

This is forcibly emphasized by the fact that of our total imports of cattle for 1912, amounting to three hundred and twenty-six thousand head, three hundred and five thousand head came from Mexico, but that the imports from that country for this year will not equal that figure is indicated by the imports for January of this year compared with January one year ago. In January, 1912, our imports from Mexico amounted practically to twenty-two thousand head, while for January, 1913, they were twenty thousand four hundred head.

That the shortage in that country is such as to cause alarm among those prominent in the commercial life of Mexico is indicated in the statement made recently by one of her leading citizens to the effect that, should the United States place cattle upon the free list, Mexico would at once impose an export duty on her cattle equal to the duty now collected as import by this country, such a measure being considered by them as absolutely necessary to rehabilitate their herds and insure a supply of beef cattle sufficient to meet their local necessities. That this export duty will in all probability be levied as soon as political conditions are somewhat settled in that country, regardless of any tariff action that may be taken by the United States, is probable.

The Tariff Is Not a Vital Factor.

From this it would seem that, although the present tariff bill may place meat and cattle upon the free list, the farmers of the United States need have no fear of their products coming in competition with cattle from any foreign country, because it is clearly evident that there is a world-wide shortage of cattle and that the future price of beef will be determined in a world market, which market will reflect the tremendous influences of supply and demand, the visible supply and the demand of foreign countries being such at this time as to assure a ready market at present or higher prices for all the beef cattle, which the surplus cattle growing countries can produce for a number of years.

Even if this were not true, however, there

is one fact in connection with the imports of Mexican cattle which should be borne in mind by every producer or feeder in the great corn belt. According to the figures quoted, the average cost of cattle imported from Mexico last year was less than \$15 per head, while the average for the past eight years has been about \$15.25 per head. Any breeder or feeder of cattle in the corn-belt section knows that this price can only mean a class of stuff which would not be desirable, were there not restrictions to its free shipments to every section of the country, as stockers or feeders.

As a matter of fact, the stuff that has come into this country from Mexico has been of such a character that after a few months on the grass in Texas or Oklahoma it has gone direct to market, where it has never been a competitor with the corn-belt product.

Opportunity for Our Corn Belt.

Thus it would seem that, with the Argentina now unable to supply the demand made upon it from other sources, and with Mexico an uncertain factor as a source of supply, and at best furnishing a class of stuff unavailable as stockers and feeders for the corn-belt country, the bankers of Illinois, Missouri and the other corn-growing states may with a perfect sense of security undertake whatever measure of financing is necessary to re-stock the farms of their respective localities.

That there will be periods when the price paid for fat cattle on the markets of the country will be considerably less than at this time is altogether probable. This condition, however, will most likely be spasmodic, due in a large measure to over-marketing in anticipation of a break in the price, which action, however, on the part of cattle feeders and holders of fat stuff only contributes to the condition which they seek to escape. Any such rash shipping of finished or half-fat stuff to the market is certain to be followed by a period of light receipts, of inferior quality, with a tremendous demand and abnormally high prices, because no argument or temporary condition can overcome the controlling market influences of supply and demand and there can be no gainsaying the shortage of supply.

With the large ranches of Texas and the Southwest rapidly being placed under agriculture and the unrestricted territory being steadily diminished, it seems there is no method left for bringing the supply of cattle necessary for our demands up to the proper proportion except through the development of the small individual herd, characteristic of the countries which have grown rich through intelligent livestock farming.

That some measure of relief might be brought about by legislation preventing the slaughter of calves, which, according to figures taken from the annual report of Swift & Company, reached last year to the tremendous figure of eight million head, is evident; but that such legislation will ever obtain in this country is extremely doubtful. Certain it is that it will not come about until our people are thoroughly educated to the economic crime being committed in the slaughter of this tremendous number of young stuff.

In the meantime the opportunity certainly exists, and with it the duty, for all classes of our citizens, and especially our bankers, to enter upon a thorough and intelligent campaign for the restoration of our livestock supply and, incidentally, the perpetuation of our national prosperity.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

PORK BRISKETS AND STRIP BACON.

An inquirer in the South writes:

Editor The National Provisioner:

What are pork briskets, also "strip" bacon? Is the former cured and smoked or barreled?

Pork briskets are the shoulder ends of bellies, either from heavy bellies cut down to make lighter averages, or the shoulder end of light bellies intended for extra fancy stock, such as the leading brands of fancy breakfast bacon. They are usually sweet pickled and smoked, and are equally as good as the fancy belly they are cut from, though a trifle thicker of course and not quite as lean. Heavy brisket pork, rib in, is barreled.

Strip or narrow bacons are bellies split lengthwise, smoked and cured, the back part being the thickest and fattest. They find a readier sale by the piece than do whole bellies, and are more suitable to the demands of different customers, some of whom prefer the thin strip, and others the thicker strip. They will run from 3 to 6 lbs. average.

HANDLING PORK TRIMMINGS.

A pork packer in the East asks these questions:

Editor The National Provisioner:

How should pork trimmings be handled if necessary to carry them? Also other offal, such as hearts, etc. What is the dry cure formula for trimmings?

Pork trimmings should be graded if intended for curing. Best results are obtained through the curine process, or so-called semi-dry cure. Extra lean, medium and fat grades are used; the latter should not exceed 50 per cent. of fat, however. Rough coarse trimmings should not be mixed with the better quality.

At least two grades of the better quality of trimmings should be made, extra lean and regular. Cheek meat, head meat, hearts, etc., should be kept separate and cured in a regular pickle, as a rule. Trimmings carried under the "curine" process in tierces should be used as quickly as possible after the tierce is opened, otherwise considerable loss of color may be expected.

The salt saltpeter and sugar and pickle used in the curine formula should be thoroughly amalgamated with the meats prior to packing in tierces as tight and solid as possible.

Following is a curine formula per 100 lbs. of meat: 4 to 4½ lbs. good salt; 2 to 3 ounces of saltpeter, some go as high as 4 ounces; ½ to ¾ lb. granulated sugar; ½ to 1 gallon of plain pickle, 60 degrees strength. The addition of a small amount of boracic acid, when it was permitted, was beneficial. It is not now allowed, however. The dry material should be well mixed and thoroughly amalgamated with the meats, preferably by churning, and the pickle added a little at a time as you are packing the tierce. Put a circle of parchment or wax paper at top or bottom of the tierce, and pack as tight as possible. Let it stand overnight before heading the tierce, so the meat will settle, and additional material should be added to make it perfectly tight. Tamp the meat down as packed, so as to exclude all air.

DEODORIZATION OF EDIBLE OILS.

The following information is supplied by Consul General Gauling, of Marseille, in response to an inquiry regarding the deodorizing process mentioned in his report on the oil seed trade at Marseille, which appeared in The National Provisioner of April 26 on this page:

The process referred to has thus far been employed chiefly for making low-grade peanut oil suitable for edible purposes, but it is also used in connection with other vegetable oils. It is claimed that every trace of taste or smell is removed from the oil thus treated, and in fact this oil is marketed at a price almost equal to that quoted for the

high-grade edible product of the same character. This method has been particularly successful in the treatment of industrial oil obtained from Coromandel peanuts.

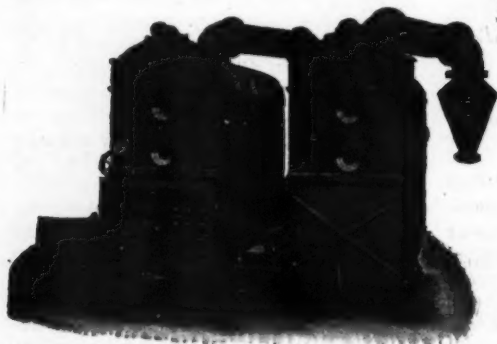
A preliminary requirement, in order to achieve the desired result, is the neutralization of the oil, or removal of fatty acids therefrom. The neutralization is obtained by means of caustic lye at 21 degs. Baumé. In the case of peanut oil, 710 grams (25 ounces) of caustic lye are required for each degree of acidity and per 100 kilograms (220.4 pounds) of oil.

The oil must first be heated at a temperature of 60 to 80 degs. Cent., according to grade, and the lye is then mixed with the oil, a spraying device being generally used for this purpose. During this operation the mixture must be stirred continuously. After the required quantity of caustic lye has been added to the oil, the mixture is allowed to settle for a few minutes.

A sample of the oil is then taken, filtered into a bottle, and mixed with a slightly larger volume of a saturated solution of bicarbonate of soda. The bottle is stirred briskly, and if the oil is neutral it rises to the surface of the alkaline liquid in the shape of brilliant pearls. But if the neutralization is not complete, it produces a white soapy emulsion and an escape of carbolic acid. In this case it is necessary to add some caustic lye to the oil and to stir the mixture anew. After the oil has been successfully neutralized it is allowed to settle during 24 hours, and it is then decanted into a suitable vessel.

There still remains in the kettle a certain quantity of neutral oil. In order to recover it, caustic lye at 25 or 30 degs. Baumé (or salt water at 25 degs. Baumé), is used, the mixture being heated to the boiling point. Continuous stirring of the mixture is also required in this case. The neutral oil soon rises to the surface, and after it has been allowed to settle for about 12 hours it is decanted and added to the neutral oil of the first operation.

The deodorizing process consists essentially in passing through the neutral oil steam jets that carry out the malodorous volatile substances. These vapors must not remain in
(Continued on page 32.)



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**THE
NATIONAL PROVISIONER**
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Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association.

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ON OUR OWN RESOURCES

On another page of this issue of The National Provisioner appears the abstract of an address recently delivered before a meeting of bankers by an official of a livestock banking institution. This address contains what is perhaps the most comprehensive and clearly outlined review of the existing world beef situation which has yet been made public.

It reviews livestock and meat conditions all over the world. Most of the facts and figures given in it have already been set forth in the columns of The National Provisioner, and the deductions drawn by the speaker are in the main those drawn by The National Provisioner when discussing the matters in question. But this banker's résumé of the situation is so clear and logical, and withal so sensible and temperate, that it is worth reproducing, and is worth reading by everyone interested in the livestock and meat situation which today appears most critical for stockman, packer, retailer and consumer alike.

Bankers are called upon to finance livestock operations, just as they are other business enterprises. In the present condition of things the men of money hesitate before having anything to do with livestock "paper." Market conditions, the general business situation, threat of free livestock and free meats, all enter into consideration. It is reassuring, therefore, to have this livestock banker take an optimistic and a liberal view, as he does in this address.

He arrives at the conclusion that the bankers of the corn-growing States "may with a perfect sense of security undertake whatever measure of financing is necessary to re-stock the farms of their respective localities." This is encouraging, as without bankers' help the development of meat production in this country could not go on.

He reaches his conclusion after a careful study of the world-wide situation as regards cattle and beef. After quoting the official statistics to show the depleted condition of our home beef supplies, he rehearses facts to show that this beef shortage is world-wide. The protracted drouth in Australia, similar conditions and others as aggravating in Argentina, the depleted Canadian supply, and the unstable and unsatisfactory situation in Mexico, are all reviewed and made clear to the reader.

Europe is meat-hungry, and will take all that these foreign sources of supply can furnish. It is the conclusion of this reviewer that the United States must depend on its own resources, that it has the facilities and the opportunity, and that if there is intelligent, sustained and co-operative effort our home beef production can be restored to a reasonably normal condition, and one which will be profitable to the producer and grateful to the consumer alike. In other words, it is "up to us."

THE BOGIE IN ARGENTINA

Cable dispatches from Buenos Ayres tell us that the Argentine government is about to "regulate" the American meat packing interests which have located there, and which have developed Argentina as a meat-packing country until it threatens to lead the world. It appears that the "beef trust bogie" has at last arrived in that far-off Southern land, and that it is being made good use of by somebody—whether politicians or merely sensational newspaper correspondents remains to be seen.

At any rate, the latest report is that the Argentine government is contemplating national legislation to restrict the commercial activities of Americans in the River Plate meat trade. This is the first sign of such a

state of mind on the part of government officials who have heretofore labored strenuously to secure the investment of United States capital in their country to help in the development of its vast unused resources. If they have changed their minds it is a new and sudden development, and its working out will be watched with interest.

The reports even go so far as to outline the nature of one phase of this proposed restriction of trade. It is said that a law will be passed limiting the free exportation of meats from Argentina; beyond this limit a heavy tax will be imposed on exports. The alleged object of such legislation is to prevent too rapid growth of the export meat trade of concerns owned and developed by United States capital.

Should such legislation be seriously contemplated—which yet remains to be shown—its effects on the world's meat markets will be interesting to watch. Just at this time Europe wants beef badly, and readily absorbs all that South America can furnish. The United States is suffering from a beef shortage, and our politicians are just arranging for our relief in this particular by preparing to put meats on the free list. They tell us that when they do that we can import all the foreign beef we want, and that prices will fall at once. Argentine beef, in particular, will be our salvation from a vegetarian diet.

There are some who doubt the correctness of such an assumption. However, suppose they are wrong, and that free beef would mean plenty of Argentine beef. How do they think this reported legislation in Argentina restricting beef exports will affect the situation? Hadn't we better amend the Underwood bill before it is too late, and insert some sort of a reciprocity provision by which Argentina may be induced to save us from a vegetarian fate? We might even agree to put all our meat packers in jail, to prevent their further development of Argentina's meat resources. Such a measure of reciprocity should merit a return favor.

Meanwhile, let us wait and see just how badly the "beef trust bogie" has frightened the Argentine government.

TO MAKE SAUSAGE COST MORE

The Massachusetts legislature has enacted a law copied after the new federal regulation concerning sausage, and which the trade believes will result in the limiting of sausage consumption and the increase of the price of the product in that state. Only the most expensive varieties of all-meat sausage can be made under this law. The new statute provides that sausages shall not contain cereal in excess of 2 per cent. or added water in excess of 3 per cent. This is the sort of legislation that increases the cost of living.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Swift & Company opened their new branch house at Springfield, O., last week.

H. C. McCord, of Hutchinson, is contemplating establishing a fertilizer plant at Arkansas City, Kan.

Ground has been broken at Celina, Tex., for the construction of a \$30,000 cottonseed oil mill.

The Cudahy Packing Company has commenced excavation for its new branch house at Fredonia, N. Y.

W. R. Frazier and W. H. Dick are about to establish a meat packing plant at Suffolk, Va.

The Kaufman Beef Company, Baltimore, Md., is having plans prepared for a one-story brick abattoir, 38 x 94 feet.

The John Hoffman Packing Company, Cincinnati, O., has applied for a permit to erect a new packing house at Clearwater street.

The Baker Cotton Oil Company, Hobart, Okla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by W. U. Baker and others.

Otto Stahl, Inc., New York City, N. Y., has filed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of \$250,000 by O. Stahl, A. Stahl, G. A. Schmidt.

The Cheraw Oil and Fertilizer Company, Cheraw, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000. H. M. Duvall is president.

The newly remodeled plant of the Knoxville Abattoir Company at Knoxville, Tenn., was finished and commenced operations last week.

Guggenheim Brothers, meat packers, Chicago, Ill., are planning to erect a three-story packing house at Packers avenue and W. Forty-sixth street, to cost about \$110,000.

"Although they would be provided with good homes, and get more wages," he said, "the officers of the company could not persuade these girls to come to their homes to work. They preferred to stay in the plants."

MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in the federal meat inspection service are reported as follows:

Meat inspection inaugurated: Armour & Company, 17-19 Water street, Wilmington, N. C.; Halstead & Company, Anglo-American Provision Company, Armour & Company, Central Lard Company, Colorado Packing Company, Hammond Packing Company, New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, Passaic Beef Company, Prairie State Packing Company, and James Wright Company, Jersey City, N. J.; R. J. Maynes, 3034-3036 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Meat inspection discontinued: National Packing Company, Bay and Kearney streets, San Francisco, Cal.; The Cudahy Packing Company, Clay and Bay streets, Jacksonville, Fla.; Fred A. Lallemand Refining Company, Rouses Point, N. Y.; *The Wheeling Butchers' Association, Berry and Center streets, Wheeling, W. Va.; *Lemmon Landahl Company, 100 Bow street, Wheeling, W. Va.; *People's Packing Company, 1546 West Forty-seventh street, Chicago, Ill.; The Proctor & Gamble Company, Macon, Ga.; The Proctor & Gamble Company, Ivorydale, Ohio; New Bronx Packing Company, 3257 Third avenue, New York, N. Y.; *Prairie Packing Company, 935-937 West Forty-seventh street Chicago, Ill.; *Chicago Stock Yards & Transit Company, 3901 South Forty-eighth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

*Conducts slaughtering.

FROZEN HARES FROM ARGENTINA.

The Minister of Public Works of the Argentine Province of Buenos Ayres has received an application from an establishment in Pergamino, which freezes hares for export, for assistance with respect to obtaining more supplies for its factory. The concern states that the principal difficulty is the lack of trappers. France is a ready market, having taken 360,000 frozen hares this season. The preserved hares have obtained awards at the exhibitions in Paris, Naples, Liege, London and Rome. Great Britain alone imports over 50,000,000 pounds of frozen rabbits annually.

GROCERS AGAINST CALF SLAUGHTER.

The retail grocers of the country evidently believe that if a law were passed prohibiting the slaughter of calves, it would remedy the existing beef scarcity and lower prices. At their annual convention last week at St. Louis they adopted the following resolution on this subject:

Whereas, The supply of live cattle in the United States shows a marked decrease during the five years just past; and,

Whereas, The cost of butter, beef and hides has increased correspondingly in value; therefore

Be it Resolved, That the National Retail Grocers' Association, in this sixteenth annual convention assembled, favor and encourage a national law that will prohibit the killing of healthy calves for a number of years, in order that numerically the number of matured animals may be increased.

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PACKERS IN WAGE INQUIRY.

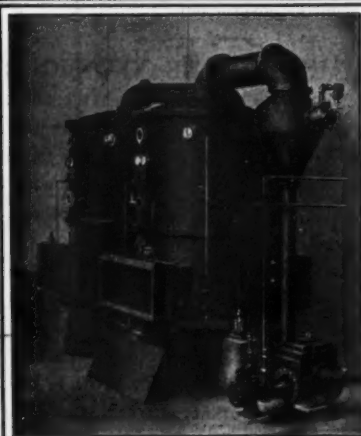
The Illinois state commission which has been investigating the question of women's wages in that state heard testimony this week from leading Chicago packers. Many immigrant women of the sturdy races of northern Europe work in Chicago packing plants. President Louis F. Swift, of Swift & Company, said the wages paid to the women employees of the packing houses were fair, only fourteen receiving the minimum wage. Other witnesses said the foreign women employed in the packing houses were different from American girls in the matter of temperament, and that the question of morality or immorality was a thing they settled for themselves, regardless of environment.

The average wage of the 700 women employees of Swift & Company is \$10.05 a week, the 399 girls in the packing plant average \$7.50, according to Mr. Swift. M. B. Harding, superintendent of the Chicago plant of Armour & Company, said the foreign girls preferred factory work to domestic service, because of the greater independence.

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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

CANADIAN PACKERS IN OUR MARKETS.

The William Davies Company, Limited, packers of Toronto, Canada, have established active sales connections in Eastern cities. They have appointed Smith, Nessel & Co., of No. 306 Washington street as their agents in New York City, and John Fay as their representatives in Boston.

COLD STORE DOOR CATALOGUE.

One of the most complete treatises ever issued on the subject of cold storage doors, windows, etc., is the new catalogue No. 5 of the Jones Cold Store Door Company, of Hagerstown, Md. This company makes cold store doors for many of the leading establishments of the country, and is regarded as an authority. The book contains 68 pages of illustrations, diagrams, descriptive matter and other data which make it really a text book on cold store doors, etc. A man could almost equip his plant by the aid of this book. It can be had upon application to the company or to The National Provisioner, New York.

ADVERTISE YOUR MOTOR DELIVERY.

"Merchants delivering to customers by motor truck overlook an important point when they fail to persistently advertise that fact," says President George A. Kissel, of the Kissel Motor Car Company. "It is so generally recognized by everyone that delivery by motor means quicker and more certain service, that its adoption is a big card for any firm. And if it is such an asset, why not make the most of it?"

"If I were in a business where delivery was necessary, I would not only adopt trucks, but I would use liberal space in the newspapers advertising that fact. Where this has been done, it has brought prompt and unmistakable results. 'Delivery by motor' has a meaning that appeals to everyone, for one has only to observe to know that the motor-driven vehicle out-distances the horse four miles to one under average traffic conditions, and there are few purchasers that do not desire as early delivery as possible.

"It is acknowledged that a motor truck running through the streets is in itself a good advertisement for the firm whose name appears on it, but it might be made a much more valuable one if well-advertised in the

local papers. I believe that any merchant trying it will find out that I am correct."

"BOSS" MEAT MIXERS.

The great earning capacities of the well-known "Boss" machines is recognized by sausage makers throughout the country. Over a thousand "Boss" mixers are in daily use now, and every one of them is said to give the best of satisfaction. Their double shafts, with mixing wings, work and mix the sausage dough on the principle of a man mixing with both hands, resulting in juicy, profitable sausages which are the delight of manufacturer and user. Last week the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, manufacturers of the well known "Boss" machines, shipped three large size "Boss" mixers to Swift & Company, and one to the Sulzberger & Sons Company.

FRICK REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

Since its last report, the Frick Company, of Waynesboro, Pa., reports having closed contracts as follows for Eclipse ice-making and refrigerating machinery:

Thompson-Starrett Company, building contractors, New York City, N. Y., brine piping and mains for boxes and rathskeller in Hotel Vendig, Philadelphia, Pa.

Kaufmann Brothers, department store, Pittsburgh, Pa., replacing ammonia cylinders with those of larger capacity.

W. A. Lawrence & Son, cheese, Chester, N. Y., 10-ton vertical refrigerating machine, for use in creamery.

Hyattsville Ice Company, Hyattsville, Md., 18-ton improved flooded freezing system and distilling system.

Ft. Worth Packing Company, Ft. Worth, Tex., 50-ton horizontal refrigerating machine, 15-ton improved flooded freezing system, distilling system and storage piping, for use in packing plant.

American Ice Company, Philadelphia, Pa., 70-ton raw water freezing system, to be installed in plant at 53rd street and Whitby avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

John Hague Engineering Company, St. Louis, Mo., 3-ton vertical refrigerating machine, for Everingham & Son, meat, Robinson, Ill.

John Hague Engineering Company, St. Louis, Mo., 3-ton vertical refrigerating machine, for Philip Karch, meat, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

B. F. Gordy, fresh and salt meats, Seaford, Del., 6-ton improved flooded freezing system and storage piping, for use in ice making.

Peter G. Fox, Wernersville, Pa., 10-ton ice-making plant, with vertical machine, with improved flooded freezing system, distilling system and boiler system, for ice plant.

Fussell Ice Cream Company, Washington, D. C., 10-ton freezing system.

Klein Chocolate Company, Elizabethtown, Pa., 3-ton refrigerating plant, with vertical machine and storage piping, for use in chocolate plant.

United Ice & Coal Company, Harrisburg, Pa., 32-ton vertical refrigerating machine.

Ocean City Ice & Fuel Company, Ocean City, Md., direct expansion piping for ice storage rooms.

Joseph G. Stewart, cold storage and ice, Williamsport, Pa., 25-ton ice-making plant, with vertical machine, improved flooded freezing system, distilling system, boiler system and storage piping, for use in ice plant.

Plummer Brothers, meat, Windfall, Ind., 6-ton vertical refrigerating machine, 2½-ton improved flooded freezing system and storage piping, for use in retail store.

Shiner Creamery & Ice Manufacturing Company, Shiner, Tex., 12-ton refrigerating compression side, with vertical machine, for use in ice plant.

San Antonio Machine & Supply Company, San Antonio, Tex., 3-ton vertical refrigerating machine, for Glaze Wood & Coal Company, San Antonio, Tex.

F. B. Williams Cypress Company, cold storage and manufactured lumber, Patterson, La., 3-ton vertical refrigerating machine and storage piping, for use in cold storage plant.

Chas. F. Main, meats, etc., Middletown, Md., direct expansion piping for storage rooms.

Atlanta Electric & Ice Company, Atlanta, Tex., ammonia condensers, etc.

Gordon-Pagel Company, bakery, Detroit, Mich., brine coolers, ammonia condensers, etc.

Gordon-Pagel Company, bakery, Detroit, Mich., 15-ton vertical refrigerating machine, for use in bakery.

Griffith Company, farming, live stock, etc., Beallsville, Md., 5-ton raw water ice plant, with vertical machine, improved flooded freezing system and storage piping, for use in ice factory.

C. A. Wegner Construction & Engineering Company, Rochester, N. Y., 6-ton ice plant, with vertical machine and freezing system for Garlock Packing Company, Palmyra, N. Y.

San Antonio Machine & Supply Company, San Antonio, Tex., 4-ton ice-making plant, with vertical machine, improved flooded freezing system, distilling system and boiler system, for Margo & Perez, Rio Grande, Tex.

Chevy Chase Dairy, Wise Brothers, Washington, D. C., 15-ton vertical refrigerating machine, boiler system and storage piping, for use in dairy.

Adam Gotshall, mfr. ice, Darby, Pa., 10-ton vertical refrigerating machine.

G. A. Wegner Construction & Engineering Company, Rochester, N. Y., two 20-ton vertical refrigerating machines, for West Somerset Cold Storage Company, West Somerset, N. Y.

(Continued on page 41.)

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

London, O.—The London Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by R. W. Boyd and others.

Ladonia, Tex.—J. A. Bishop Company have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000, to manufacture ice, power, etc. J. A. Bishop, G. Bishop and others are the incorporators.

Augusta, Ga.—A permit has been granted the Atlantic Ice and Coal Company to demolish its present plant and rebuild a new plant to cost \$35,000.

WORLD'S REFRIGERATION CONGRESS.

The programme of the Third International Congress of Refrigeration, to be held at Chicago in September, is of the widest scope. The six sections of the congress will discuss the following topics:

First Section.—Liquid Gases and Units.

1. Rare gases of the atmosphere.
2. Properties of easily liquefied gases, more especially ammonia, carbonic acid, sulphuric acid and chloride of methyl, with reference to their use in refrigeration.
3. The properties of gases that are liquefiable at very low temperatures only.
4. Properties of matter at very low temperatures.
5. Optical, magnetic, electrical and radioactive phenomena at very low temperatures.
6. Standard thermal constants for gases and saline solutions.
7. Thermometric scales for low temperatures.
8. The ability of living organisms to withstand the effects of low temperatures.
9. Units in refrigeration.

Second Section.—The Design, Construction, Operation and Methods of Testing Refrigerating Machinery and Insulating Materials.

1. To unify the definitions and terms employed in expressing the performances or the efficiency of refrigerating machines.
2. Study of simple methods of determining the capacity and efficiency of refrigerating apparatus and of the separate units

thereof, at varying differences between the highest and lowest temperatures to be dealt with and to establish, if possible, standard maximum and minimum temperatures on which to base the performance of machines.

3. International regulation of the conditions governing the construction and testing of refrigerating installations.

4. Comparisons of the performance of ammonia compression and absorption machines, and of combinations of these.

5. Consideration of simple, practical, permanent attachments to the several parts or units of refrigerating plants to continuously and correctly indicate the operation of such plants or of their separate units.

6. Investigations of phenomena pertaining to and the relative merits of the so-called wet and dry compression of the gases employed in effecting refrigeration, also the so-called gravity and forced feed flooded systems.

7. Comparison of the different methods employed for applying refrigeration agents and mediums to room cooling; direct and indirect brine cooling, direct expansion, wet and dry bunker systems, gravity and forced air circulation, etc. Also arrangements for air drying and purification.

8. Consideration of recent improvements in the design and construction of refrigerating apparatus and details thereof.

9. Safety appliances to prevent, or diminish the effect of, accidents to compressors and piping.

10. Consideration of the various modes of applying the different insulating materials in common use and of newly discovered or perfected substances, with special reference to their efficiency and comparative value as insulation.

11. Investigations as to the best method of testing the heat and moisture transmitting properties of the various insulating materials employed in building operations and for tanks, boilers and pipe or conduits.

12. Investigation of the merits of insulating materials for use as building material in walls, floors and ceilings.

Third Section.—The Application of Refrigeration to Foods for the Purpose of Conserving and Preserving Them.

1. Improvements and economy in the people's food due to the application of refrigeration to perishable products.

2. Refrigeration as a means of conserving the surplus of production over the local requirements of perishable foods, including refrigeration, looking to subsequent shipment to distant storage centers.

3. Refrigeration considered solely as a means of preserving fresh, sound foods, from the season of greatest production until the next flush season; also with reference to the possible failure of crops.

4. The relative value as food of frozen and of merely refrigerated meats, fish, fowl, butter, eggs and other food products.

5. Changes in the physical, chemical and morphological condition of goods, such as meats, fish, fowl, eggs, milk and its products, fruits, vegetables, etc., which are due to refrigeration, or to the passage of time when they are held under proper refrigeration.

6. Application of refrigeration for the preservation of fruit.

7. Application of refrigeration for the preservation of grapes.

8. The application of refrigeration in the manufacture, maturing and preservation of foods for market.

9. The application of refrigeration for carrying seeds and plants from one season to another for the reproduction of foods.

Fourth Section.—The Use of Refrigerating Apparatus in the Industrial Arts.

1. The manufacture of ice for refrigeration, domestic uses, skating rinks and other purposes.

2. The manufacture of ice cream and ices.

3. Air drying for blast furnaces and other purposes.

4. The manufacture of petroleum products—solid, liquid and gaseous.

5. The preservation and manufacture of tobacco and its products.

6. Leather and its products, including tanning.

7. The manufacture of textile materials, including treatment of raw material—dyeing, printing, etc.

8. Cooling and ventilating living, factory and assembly rooms.

9. Regulation of temperature and humidity in work rooms to guard against fatigue.

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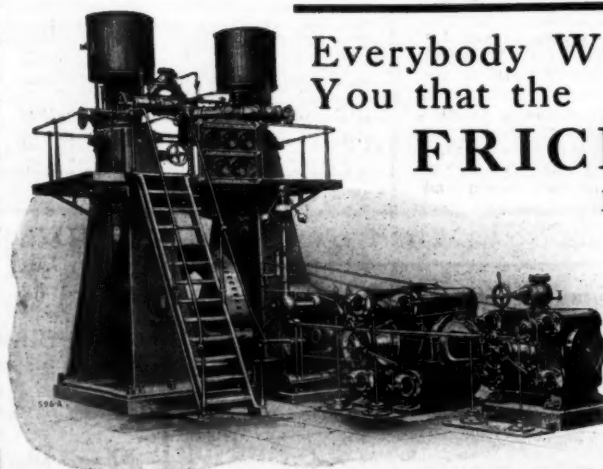
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SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

10. Horticulture and floriculture, including preservation of flowers.
11. Shaft-sinking, mining, tunneling and excavating.
12. Manufacture and storage of explosives.
13. Manufacture of fatty substances, soap, vegetable and animal oils, etc.
14. Manufacture of photographic materials and processes.
15. Rubber and its products.
16. Pharmaceutical products, including extracts, perfumes, camphor, oxygen, etc.
17. General application to mechanical and electrical work.
18. Application of refrigeration in the fermentation industries, particularly the brewing of beer.
19. The use of refrigeration in the production of artificial silk.
20. Application of refrigeration to sericulture (the raising of silkworms).
21. Application of refrigeration in the manufacture of colors.
22. Cooling of electric motors.
23. Application of refrigeration in medicine and surgery.

Fifth Section.—Consideration of Refrigeration in Railway and Steamship Transportation.

1. Consideration of the means at present employed in railway cars for effecting refrigerated transportation of perishable goods therein.
2. Consideration of the dimensions, proportions, capacity and insulation of refrigerator cars throughout the world.
3. Consideration of practical means for transferring refrigerator cars from tracks of a railroad having one gauge to those of another gauge.
4. Consideration of the necessity of uniform regulations to facilitate and control the circulation of refrigerator cars in inter-state commerce, including their possible transfer in the loaded state to boats over rivers and other bodies of water.
5. Consideration of refrigerating transportation of perishable goods by boats or barges.
6. Special refrigerated compartments aboard passenger and freight boats.
7. To facilitate refrigerated transportation on land and sea, where both means of transportation and transfer are required.
8. Initial icing of refrigerator cars by railroads.
9. Facilities maintained by the railroads for replenishing ice for refrigeration in transit.
10. Methods of pre-cooling perishable goods at loading stations.
11. Methods of protecting perishable goods from loss or damage by freezing weather.
12. The theory and practice of using ice in transit in winter to prevent freezing of goods.
13. Consideration of the need of a comprehensive organization by transportation companies for continuous transport of perish-

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



AN ICE FAMINE

is almost sure to occur this summer, due to the limited amount of ice harvested during the past winter. The wise thing to do is to install a YORK REFRIGERATING MACHINE now.

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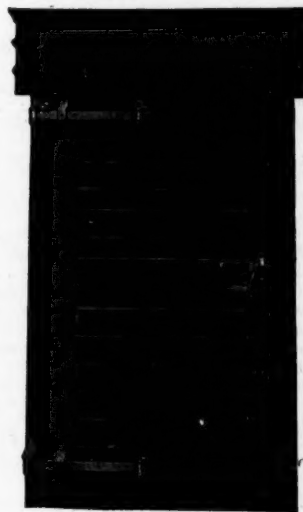
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Jones Cold Store Door Co.
HAGERSTOWN, MD., U.S.A.

able products from point of origin or production to points of consumption, including distribution of commodities and privilege of diversion or reconsignment from one market to another.

Note.—In the Sixth Section will be found all papers and reports relating to legislation and administration, including the subject of "Laws and regulations affecting the transportation of perishable goods as to shippers' duties and carriers' liability."

Sixth Section.—Consideration of Questions Relating to Legislation and Administration.

1. Laws and regulations affecting the storage of perishable food products under refrigeration in public or private warehouses.

2. The operation of existing laws regulating cold storage warehouses and products with regard to effectiveness.

3. Laws and regulations affecting the transportation of perishable goods, as to shippers' duties and carriers' liability.

4. Legal control over goods held under refrigeration in public and in privately owned cold storage warehouses, as well as in transit.

5. Liability of warehousemen for loss or damage where goods are stored in rooms to which the customer alone has access.

6. Laws governing the construction and mechanical equipment of public as well as private cold storage houses, both as to sanitation and the maintenance of the required temperatures.

7. Legislation affecting the liability of owners of refrigerating plants for casualties peculiar to such plants.

8. The physical control of the domestic and export trade in refrigerated and frozen produce.

9. The protection afforded the refrigeration industries by national, State and municipal authority.

10. The relationship to the refrigeration industries of public commercial bodies, such as chambers of commerce and boards of trade, as well as of agricultural associations.

11. The relationship of insurance organizations to the refrigeration, as compared with other industries.

12. Insurance of perishable goods in cold storage against damage occasioned by forced stoppage of refrigerating machinery, due to fire, lightning, flood or malevolence.

13. Sprinkler risks as affecting warehousemen and their customers in case of leakage.

14. The vital statistics of refrigeration; its present status in the different countries of the world.

15. The educational advantages now open to those engaged in the science; international awards of honor in the science.

16. The organization and history of associations for developing the science and application of refrigeration.

17. Can advances on warehouse receipts covering goods in cold storage be regulated or controlled by legislation?

18. Questions referred by the Second to the Third Congress.

TIGHT COOPERAGE STOCK.

Statistics of the manufacture of tight cooperage stock in the United States for 1911 are given in a bulletin soon to be issued by Director Durand of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. It was prepared under the direction of W. M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures. The production of tight cooperage stock in the United States in 1911, as reported by 394 active establishments, amounted to 357,198,000 staves and 30,310,255 sets of heading. Reports were obtained from 418 establishments in 1910, from 533 in 1909, from 406 in 1908, and from 373 in 1907.

Though the number of plants reporting was less in 1911 than in any other year except 1907, the production of staves was greater than in either 1910 or 1908, while the amount of heading was the largest ever reported. Climatic conditions, which affect

the quantity of tight cooperage stock produced, were unfavorable in some of the large producing sections in 1911. The principal increase over the production of 1910 was in the case of sawed half-barrel staves, nearly 12,000,000 pieces, while the most marked decrease was in the case of sawed Bourbon staves.

Though the production of sawed staves was over 8,000,000 pieces, or 2.7 per cent., greater in 1911 than in 1910, the production of oil and tierce staves, which in the later year formed 45 per cent. of the total sawed staves, was approximately 4,500,000, or 3.2 per cent. less than in the earlier year. Spirit and wine sawed staves, on the other hand, showed an increase of 2,674,000 pieces, or 7.9 per cent., over the production reported in 1910.

Bucked and split staves, which as a class formed only 5.6 per cent. of the total staves reported in 1911, as compared with 6 per cent. in 1910, showed a decrease in number amounting to 1,286,000 pieces. In the case of hewed staves there has been a decrease in quantity as compared with 1907, but the reported production in 1911 was 2,145,000 pieces, or 42.5 per cent., greater than in 1910, and 866,000 pieces, or 13.7 per cent. greater, than in 1909.

The quantity of heading reported in 1911, namely, 30,310,255 sets, was greater than in any other year, exceeding that in 1907 by 2,617,261 sets, and that in 1910 by 4,236,501 sets. Relatively the increase as compared with 1910 in both classes of heading—sawed, and beer and ale—was about the same, amounting to 16.3 per cent. in the former and 15.2 per cent. in the latter. Sawed heading, however, formed 93.4 per cent. of the total quantity reported in 1911. Oil and tierce heading, whose reported output had been decreasing for several years, showed an increase of about 3,500,000 sets over the production in 1910. The quantity sawed in 1911 was exceeded only in 1907.

Reports of production indicate that half-barrel and keg heading are being produced in larger quantities with each succeeding year, the increase from 1910 to 1911 being over 1,200,000 sets, or 33.6 per cent. The production of Bourbon heading has shown the same general decrease as that of Bourbon staves, about 300,000 fewer sets being reported in 1911 than in 1910. Increases of over 200,000 sets of spirit and wine heading and about 140,000 sets of pork heading are shown in 1911 as compared with 1910, while the production of "All other" heading was nearly 600,000 sets less than in any year for the past five years.

No substitute for white oak has yet been found of equal value for high-grade tight cooperage stock. Of the sawed staves reported in 1911, 60.3 per cent. were white oak; 12.4 per cent. red oak; 7.2 per cent. gum, and 20.1 per cent. "all other" wood. In 1910 the proportions were 68.6 per cent. for white oak, 10.7 per cent. for red oak, 7.5 per cent. for gum, and 13.1 per cent. for "all other" wood. The "all other" wood in 1911 was largely white pine, as reported by manufacturers of fish barrels, etc.

Tight cooperage heading is reported by numbers of sets. In 1911, 25 States reported this sort of product, as compared with 23 States in 1910 and 24 in 1909.

Sawed heading formed 93.4 per cent. of the

total quantity of heading reported in 1911, which was practically the same proportion as in 1909 and 1910. The quantity of sawed heading, however, was nearly 4,000,000 sets, or 16.3 per cent., greater in 1911 than in 1910. Of the 28,316,552 sets of sawed heading reported in 1911, 40.3 per cent. were oil and tierce heading, 17.2 per cent. half-barrel and keg heading, 15.8 per cent. Bourbon heading, 11.5 per cent. spirit and wine heading, 1.1 per cent. pork heading, and 14.1 per cent. "all other" heading.

White oak was used in 1911 for 18,801,343 sets of sawed heading. In 1908 and 1910 white oak heading formed 69.9 per cent. of the total quantity; in 1909, 59.3 per cent., and in 1911, 66.4 per cent. Of the white oak heading reported in 1911, 42.1 per cent. was oil and tierce heading, 23.9 per cent. Bourbon heading, 17.3 per cent. spirit and wine heading and 14 per cent. half-barrel and keg heading. White oak was used to a greater extent than any other wood in the manufacture of each class of heading except pork heading, 76.2 per cent. of which was made from ash, and white oak was the only kind of wood used for Bourbon and spirit and wine heading.

Red oak formed 13.9 per cent. of the sawed heading in 1911. This was a larger proportion than in either 1909 or 1910. More than two-thirds of the red oak heading was used for oil and tierce cooperage. A larger quantity of gum heading was reported in 1911 than in any previous year. The proportion, however, was only 6.7 per cent., as compared with 4 per cent. in 1910 and 9.2 per cent. in 1909. Pine heading formed 5.2 per cent. of the sawed heading in 1911; ash heading, 2.3 per cent.; basswood heading, 1.8 per cent., and "all other" wood used for heading, 3.7 per cent. The kinds of wood included in this classification were principally cypress, beech, birch, chestnut, oak, Douglas fir, maple and spruce.

DANGERS IN DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, chief of the Federal Bureau of Chemistry, told the Oyster Growers' and Dealers' Association of America at its meeting last week that as a general proposition people run less risk of contracting typhoid fever from oysters than from drinking raw milk and the water supplied in many communities. Among other things he said:

"The widespread and growing fear that the oyster is a source of disease and is not a safe food undoubtedly is one of the factors that add to the pressure of the high cost of living. Because in very rare cases oysters from a bad bed have caused sickness and because in many cases local authorities have sought to escape responsibility for polluted water or milk supply by placing the blame upon wholly innocent and silent oysters, the people more and more are shunning this really valuable food.

"It follows that as people stop eating oysters they eat more meat, possibly more expensive meat, and the more meat is eaten the greater the demand and the higher the price.

"I could wish that the number of dangerous sources of milk supply was as small and that the percentage of pure, wholesome milk was as great as the proportion of wholesome, safe oysters that reach our tables."

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Advance—Trading More Active—Hogs Firmer — Receipts Moderate — Quality Fair—Hog Values Maintained.

The advancing tendency of the hog product market became more pronounced during the past week, and prices showed general gain, helped by an advancing tendency in hogs, and somewhat more moderate receipts. The advance in values was more pronounced in meats than in lard, but there was a fair gain in lard values. Speculative demand became more active, and the rise in values aroused more public interest in the contract market than has been witnessed for some time.

The advance in values has carried the pork market above the twenty-dollar line for the leading deliveries, and values are about \$2 per bbl. above last year. In ribs the gain has carried the market well above 11c. for all deliveries, and the May delivery is nearly a cent a pound premium over the September. Values are about two cents over last year for May, and one cent for the distant deliveries. Lard has advanced more slowly than the market for meats, and prevailing prices are only about 1½c. per lb. over last year. In hogs the advance in values has carried the market to about a cent a pound over last year.

The quality of the hogs coming to market is fairly good, and the movement at the interior points, while slightly larger than last year, does not seem to be enough larger than a year ago to be very much of a factor in the situation. Stocks of product are small, and it is expected that the statement for the end of the month will not show any supplies indicative of any surplus of product over and above the current distribution.

The supply of hogs in the country is of so moderate a volume compared with the demand from season to season, that there is seldom a condition arising whereby the production of product results in a really burdensome supply of stocks. Two years ago the receipts of hogs were heavy during the sea-

son, and the year's packing made a high record; the past year the packing fell off about four million from the preceding year, and the losses from disease were about ten per cent. of the total number of hogs. But for this loss through disease the packing for the season might easily have made still another new high level, the losses from disease considerably exceeding the decrease in the packing.

This year, with the supply of hogs reduced to start with, the total supply for the season will be quite susceptible to the general healthfulness of the hogs, while the supplies of product accumulated are very limited. If the weather conditions are such as to bring about unfavorable conditions as to healthfulness, the influence on the season's supply of hogs may become quite a serious factor as the season develops. On the other hand, the situation is such that the supply may easily be considerably increased over last year. Prices are attractive for the raising of a large supply of pigs. The weather has not been unfavorable for the young stock, so far, and the spring feed conditions are suggestive of fairly good supplies later.

Considerable speculative enthusiasm has been started in the oats market, on account of feared reduction in the crop, and this has had considerable effect on the market for corn, but even with an advance from the low point of about twelve cents a bushel for cash corn, the market is still 21 to 22c. per bu. under last year, representing just that amount of saving in the expense of fattening hogs, while the price of hogs is nearly a cent a pound over last year. Taking the lower price of corn, even at the advance, and the higher price of hogs, the difference in feed-stuffs cost is approximately 25 to 30c. per bu., which is a very important item in farm economics.

Considerable attention is being directed to the crop news. The crop conditions have been complained of to some extent the past week, owing to temperatures generally below

normal throughout the leading feed producing states. On the other hand, there have been quite generous rains over a very large part of the surplus grain sections. In the Southwest there have been a good many complaints of lack of moisture. The trade is looking forward with a good deal of interest to the coming Government report on the feed crops. This report which will be issued a week from Monday will give the condition of hay, pastures and oats, as well as barley. There will be no report on corn until July.

The export interest in the market has continued rather moderate of late. The exports are fair, however, on old business but the reduction in the total shipments for the season is not being made up.

On Wednesday a somewhat easier tone developed in the contract market at the West due to a little easier tone to the hog markets and some selling of contracts by recent speculative buyers.

Packing of hogs for the week was reported 607,000 against 556,000 last week and 535,000 last year.

LARD.—The market has shown very little change during the week. Prices have ruled about steady with moderate trade reported. City steam, 11½c.; Middle West, \$11.25@11.30; Western, \$11.45; refined Continent, \$11.80; South American, \$12.35; Brazil, kegs, \$13.35; compound lard, 8½@8¾c.

PORK.—Pork prices have been affected by the stronger tone at the West and the better market for hogs, and prices have been held more firmly. Mess is quoted at \$21.75@22.25; clear, \$20.75@22.00; family, \$24@25.

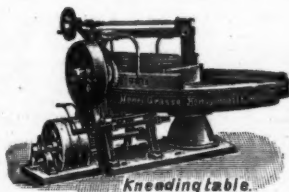
BEEF.—The market is still very quiet with prices changes narrow. Extras are quoted a little lower on very limited transactions. Quoted: Family, \$23@24; mess, \$19@20; packet, \$21@22; extra Indian mess, \$32@33.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool. Per Ton.	Glasgow. Per Ton.	Hamburg. Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	20/	22/6	@32c.
Oil Cake	16c.	20c.	@26c.
Bacon	20/	22/6	@32c.
Lard, tierces	20/	22/6	@32c.
Cheese	25/	30/	@50c.
Canned meats	20/	22/6	@32c.
Butter	30/	30/	@50c.
Tallow	20/	22/6	@32c.
Pork, per barrel	20/	22/6	@32c.

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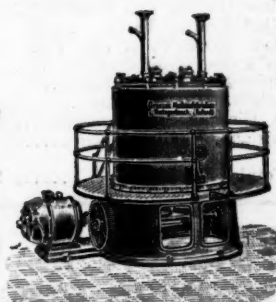
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EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, May 28, 1913:

BACON.—Antilla, W. I., 2,500 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 207,500 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 10,473 lbs.; Dominica, W. I., 5,220 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 125,262 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 5,900 lbs.; Hull, England, 168,642 lbs.; Helsingfors, Finland, 33,061 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,915 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 62,713 lbs.; London, England, 2,188 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 404,342 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 49,515 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 6,787 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 20,108 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 3,850 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 2,000 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 15,129 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 31,088 lbs.; Stockton, England, 3,582 lbs.; Sunderland, England, 10,455 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 15,200 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 4,292 lbs.; Venice, Italy, 25,728 lbs.

HAMS.—Antilla, W. I., 1,322 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 168,150 lbs.; Belize, Br. Honduras, 1,182 lbs.; Caracas, Venezuela, 7,230 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 767 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 1,971 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 3,537 lbs.; Cucuta, Colombia, 640 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 6,317 lbs.; Dominica, W. I., 1,676 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 401,404 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 3,507 lbs.; Hull, England, 163,000 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 7,189 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 9,393 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,030 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 326,060 lbs.; London, England, 32,424 lbs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 8,971 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 13,521 lbs.; Montego Bay, W. I., 891 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 2,652 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 10,793 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 747 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 4,457 lbs.; Santander, Spain, 900 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 3,222 lbs.; Southampton, England, 70,718 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,894 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 5,630 lbs.; Turks Island, W. I., 623 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1,716 lbs.

LARD.—Antilla, W. I., 1,960 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 37,275 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 68,080 lbs.; Bristol, England, 100,800 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 5,061 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 7,350 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela,

156,982 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 66,932 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 18,592 lbs.; Caracas, Venezuela, 13,153 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 7,649 lbs.; Cucuta, Colombia, 5,780 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 28,125 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 56,000 lbs.; Dominica, W. I., 8,026 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 21,080 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 7,900 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 110,540 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 2,250 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 3,816 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,712 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 42,834 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,619,330 lbs.; Hull, England, 430,940 lbs.; Jacmel, Haiti, 33,969 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,910 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 233,587 lbs.; Lagos, Spain, 15,142 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 282,622 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 42,894 lbs.; London, England, 459,955 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 27,780 lbs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 66,087 lbs.; Manchester, England, 189,095 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 1,937 lbs.; Montego Bay, W. I., 500 lbs.; New Castle, England, 67,200 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 21,020 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 1,400 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 44,441 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 16,047 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 24,804 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 7,992 lbs.; Santander, Spain, 2,700 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 37,770 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 14,800 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 74,008 lbs.; Sunderland, England, 4,200 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 2,850 lbs.; Southampton, England, 203,350 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,200 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 44,465 lbs.; Truks Island, W. I., 1,800 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 312,190 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 2,000 lbs.; Yokohama, Japan, 12,000 lbs.

PORK.—Cardiff, Wales, 50 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 50 bbls.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 245 bbls., 17 tcs.; Dominica, W. I., 121 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 47 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 150 bbls.; Hull, England, 20 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 8 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 25 bbls.; Inagua, W. I., 50 bbls.; Jacmel, Haiti, 106 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 126 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 207 bbls.; London, England, 35 bbls.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 44 bbls.; Montego Bay, W. I., 15 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 60 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 115 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 10 tcs., 18 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 43 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 21 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 91 pa.; Marseilles, France, 125 pa.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 158 pa.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 9 pa.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, May 22, 1913, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Cottonseed		Bacon		Tallow		Beef		Pork		Lard	
	Cake.	Bags.	Oil.	Bbls.	Butter.	Hams.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Tcs.	Pkgs.
Mauretania, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	200	.....	742	.....	47	.....	395	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adriatic, Liverpool	666	.....	.....	.....	1616	30	42	124	545	4625	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis, London .....	.....	710	.....	.....	38	.....	35	37	45	9241	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oceanic, Southampton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	.....	.....	.....	85	3400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camcoena, Manchester .....	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exeter City, Bristol .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....	2750	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho, Hull .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	550	2864	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caledonia, Glasgow .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	886	.....	86	150	110	685	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amerika, Hamburg .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	25	1375	7599	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ryndam, Rotterdam	6321	1273	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	1450	17050	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zeeland, Antwerp	5386	.....	.....	641	.....	50	58	25	1260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
George Washington, Bremen .....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaiser Wil. de Gr., Bremen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States, Baltic .....	.....	25	.....	70	.....	106	.....	415	1050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roma, Marseilles	223	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Re d'Italia, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calabria, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Giorgio, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana, Mediterranean	60
Total	12596	2668	4538	130	441	454	5304	52914

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PRODUCE EXCHANGE ANNUAL REPORT.

The New York Produce Exchange held its annual members' meeting on Tuesday of this week, the reports of officers showing the institution to be in excellent financial condition. In his annual report President John Aspegren reviewed the various phases of trade connected with the Exchange. He told of an exceedingly active grain trade, of conditions in the flour trade threatened by tariff reductions, and concerning the provision and cotton oil trades he said:

"The provision and lard trades have been about normal. The receipts of cattle and hogs during the past year have not been great. It is confidently expected, however, that the large grain crop raised this year will eventually bring with it very much heavier receipts during the coming year, and it is also expected that from now on the annual decrease in the amount of cattle in this country will have touched the turning point, and that from now on we will see an increase in same instead. If so, we can hope for as much of an increase in this trade, especially for export, as has been the case with the grain trade during this year.

"The cottonseed oil trade, I am glad to report, continues increasing steadily and surely every year. A great many of the new applications for membership in our Exchange can be ascribed to this trade. Our Exchange becomes more and more attractive to cotton oil manufacturers, brokers and consumers, due to the steadily growing business in this commodity on our floor.

"A steadily increasing amount of business is done in vegetable oil and fats, and it has become necessary to compile more comprehensive trade rules. These needs are, however, being gradually met, and it is hoped that by so doing we shall be able to develop on our floor a considerable trade in such commodities."

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending May 24, 1913, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, '12, to May 24, 1913.
	Week ending May 24, 1913.	Week ending May 25, 1912.	
United Kingdom	399	75	11,502
Continent	64	274	8,081
So. & Cen. Am.	692	192	12,531
West Indies	1,036	1,570	35,419
Br. No. Am. Col.	71	8	8,953
Other countries ..	5	.....	47
Total	2,267	2,119	74,463

To—	MEATS, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '12, to May 24, 1913.
	Week ending May 24, 1913.	Week ending May 25, 1912.	
United Kingdom ..	6,440,900	4,400,425	168,495,671
Continent	954,775	708,625	25,881,700
So. & Cen. Am.	64,250	39,775	3,463,225
West Indies	235,375	267,725	6,654,554
Br. No. Am. Col.	1,000	1,000	27,075
Other countries ..	.....	6,875	2,028,525
Total	7,704,300	5,433,425	206,551,050

To—	LARD, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '12, to May 24, 1913.
	Week ending May 24, 1913.	Week ending May 25, 1912.	
United Kingdom ..	4,722,178	6,591,450	158,500,240
Continent	4,097,975	4,071,600	141,492,878
So. & Cen. Am.	271,450	212,300	10,362,329
West Indies	467,150	1,041,600	24,222,184
Br. No. Am. Col.	38,510	1,150	599,727
Other countries ..	.....	60,900	1,436,856
Total	9,597,263	12,879,000	342,623,164

To—	RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.		Lard, lbs.
	Pork, lbs.	Meats, lbs.	
New York	1,551	3,362,550	5,664,528
Boston	126	1,569,750	472,735
Philadelphia .....	.....	.....	28,000
Baltimore .....	.....	.....	35,000
New Orleans	890	183,000	581,000
Galveston .....	.....	.....	8,000
Montreal .....	.....	2,559,000	2,058,000
Mobile .....	.....	80,000	150,000
Total week	2,267	7,704,300	9,597,263
Previous week ..	2,683	5,900,125	12,547,647
Two weeks ago ..	2,573	4,588,075	10,618,520
Cor. week last y'r	2,199	5,433,425	12,879,000

To—	COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.		Decrease.
	From Nov. 1, '12, to May 24, '13.	Same time last year.	
Pork, lbs.	14,896,600	16,074,200	1,177,600
Meats, lbs.	206,551,050	231,737,598	25,186,548
Lard, lbs.	342,623,164	366,424,663	23,801,499

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The limited inquiry resulted in an easier market during this last week. In order to move stuff, holders found it necessary to recognize the quotations bid by consumers. Prices were generally shaded $\frac{1}{8}$ c., and on the setback there was no appreciable increase in the demand. This hand-to-mouth buying gives no evidence of an early change, but the situation is relieved partly by the fact that production of tallow is not on a heavy scale. Furthermore, supplies in consumers' hands are kept at a comparatively low ebb, because of the conservatism being practised. The London auction sale did not stimulate our market. At that centre there were 1,186 casks offered for sale, of which 7-4 were absorbed at prices unchanged to 6d. above those of the last sale. Export business is rather slow, and confined to special grades, mainly of the lower varieties. It is apparent that Europe is also buying from hand to mouth. The sentiment locally is one indicative of caution, rather than pessimism. Last sales of prime city tallow were at $\frac{1}{4}$ c., with city specials at $\frac{6}{8}$ c. Sales of specials at $\frac{6}{8}$ c. were reported of 200 tes.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market has been heavy, with product sold at $\frac{9}{16}$ c. Domestic compounders have been uninterested. Some stearine sold for export during the week.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Prices continue to rule about steady. Demand is fair but not urgent and the total sales are small. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 97c. @ $\frac{1}{8}$; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 81 @ 83c.; prime, 64c.; low grade off yellow, 60c.

GREASE.—Prices show but little change. Stocks are moderate, but demand is slow and to sell values have been shaded; demand has also been affected by the lower tallow market. Quotations are nominal, as follows: Yellow, $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.; bone, $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.; house, $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ c.

OLEO OIL.—Trade during the week has been quiet with values showing but little change. Sales of moderate lots 250 tes. at Rotterdam were reported at 63 florins. Extras are quoted at New York at $11\frac{1}{2}$ @ $11\frac{1}{4}$ c., and 63 florins in Rotterdam.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market shows a little better tone with prices influenced by firm cables and the relatively limited offerings of copra. Quotations: Cochin, $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ 11c.; arrival, $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Ceylon, $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; shipments, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $10\frac{1}{4}$ c.

CORN OIL.—The market is quiet but prices are a little firmer with other oils, although the volume of trade is limited. Prices are quoted at \$5.70 @ \$5.80 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Prices are nominal with only a small jobbing interest. Spot is quoted at $6\frac{1}{4}$ c., while shipment oil is 6c.

PALM OIL.—Conditions have changed but little this week. Prices are steady for all grades, but manufacturers are conservative and the volume of new business is moderate. Prime red spot, $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ c.; do. to arrive, $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ c.; Lagos, spot, $7\frac{1}{4}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c.; to arrive, 7c.; palm, kernel, $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; shipment, $9\frac{1}{4}$ c.

CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, May 27, 1913.—Animal ammoniates are quiet but strong, trading being restricted last week on account of the unfavorable weather and the fact that the season for immediate use is now over, and buyers are unwilling to accumulate supplies for the fall and winter trade until they see further into the possibilities of the situation at that time as regards supply and demand. Prices are about unchanged, at \$2.50 and 10c. for regular ground tankage, and \$2.70 for blood, for prompt shipment. Producers are divided in their ideas, some of them being willing to shade prices slightly for future delivery, while others are holding firmly for full present prices or a premium for later deliveries.

The lower grade ammoniates are also extremely quiet, and producers are holding about the same position as regards further sales, while buyers are showing no disposition to stock up with these or any other ammoniates at present. (Complete quotations will be found on page 37.)

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, May 28.—This report only covers the first half of the week, on account of the holiday, and during that period the oleo business with Europe has been extremely slack, with no change in price thus far from that of last week. The oleo stearine market is absolutely demoralized, which makes lower prices for oleo stock. Hog arrivals and the lard market continue to fluctuate in sympathy, and business in neutral lard is extremely quiet. Inquiries for butter oil do not come in from Europe at all, yet the local cotton oil market continues strong.

LIVESTOCK AND BEEF EXPORTS.

Exports of livestock and dressed beef from United States and Canadian ports for the week ending May 24, 1913, are reported by Williams & Terhune as follows:

Port.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef.
From New York	294	—	—
From Boston	—	—	—
From Philadelphia	—	—	—
From Baltimore	—	—	—
From Montreal	—	—	—
Total	294	—	—
Total last week	243	—	—

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, May 28, 1913:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 14 bbls.; Belize, Br. Honduras, 13 bbls.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 75 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 110 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 18 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 50 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 25 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 10 bbls.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 186 bbls., 37 tes.; Dominica, W. I., 65 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 115 tes.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 83 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 11 bbls., 4 tes.; Jacmel, Haiti, $8\frac{1}{2}$ bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 107 bbls., 7 tes.; Liverpool, England, 75 tes.; London, England, 25 tes.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 5 bbls.; Montego Bay, W. I., 5 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., $36\frac{1}{2}$ bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 223 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 20 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 8 bbls., 10 tes.; Port Limon, C. R., 7 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 75 bbls.; Sydney, Australia, 30 bbls.; Tampico, Mexico, 25 bbls.

FRESH MEAT.—Colon, Panama, 127,557 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 17,364 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 59,483 lbs.; London, England, 20,250 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 50 tes.; Bristol, England, 7 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 50 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 190 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 320 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 325 tes.; London, England, 25 tes.; Piraeus, Greece, 25 tes.; St. Johns, N. F., 150 tes.; Smyrna, Turkey, 97 tes.; Stockholm, 70 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, W. I., 8,200 lbs.; Belize, Br. Honduras, 3,400 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 3,700 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 16,653 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 2,220 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 4,800 lbs.; Dominica, W. I., 14,650 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,630 lbs.; Havana Cuba, 2,400 lbs.; Jacmel, Haiti, 2,600 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,140 lbs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 3,550 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 2,555 lbs.; Port Antonio, 4,000 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 3,150 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,900 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 3,425 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1,800 lbs.

TALLOW.—Cucuta, Colombia, 15,474 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 44,335 lbs.; London, England, 40,032 lbs.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 210 pa.; Liverpool, England, 45 pa.

CANNED MEAT.—Bristol, England, 345 cs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 500 cs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 63 cs.; Colon, Panama, 385 cs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 622 cs.; Caracas, Venezuela, 30 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 320 cs.; Hull, England, 120 cs.; Hamilton, W. I., 7 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 85 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 180 pa.; London, Eng., 1,064 cs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 46 cs.; Manchester, England, 315 cs.; Nassau, W. I., 45 cs.; Puerto, Mexico, 20 cs.; Southampton, England, 150 cs.; Tampico, Mexico, 133 cs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 60 cs.

Green Olive Oil Foots

SUPERIOR QUALITY

AND ALL OTHER SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, May 29.—Market dull. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 75 marks; butter oil, 74 $\frac{1}{4}$ marks; summer yellow, 69 marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, May 29.—Market dull. Quotations: Summer yellow, 40 florins; choice summer white, 44 florins, and butter oil, 44 florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, May 29.—Market dull. Quotations: Summer yellow, 83 francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, May 29.—Market dull. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 82 francs; prime winter yellow, 85 francs; choice summer white oil, 88 francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, May 29.—Market dull. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 33s.; summer yellow, 32s.

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, May 28.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 or 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.80 @ 1.75 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ @2 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80@90c. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, 95c. per 100 lbs.; talc, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ @1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; silic, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 90c. per 100 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and in barrels, 2c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 4@4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 90@92 per cent., at 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ @5c. per lb.

Prime palm oil in casks, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.; genuine Lagoa palm oil in casks, 7@7.25c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; palm kernel oil in casks, 10@10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.; green olive oil, 78c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ @90c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.; peanut oil, 65@67c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.; Cochila coconut oil, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @11c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 7.25@7.40c. per lb.; corn oil, \$5.70 @5.80c. per lb.; Soya bean oil, 6@6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.

Prime city tallow, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.; house grease, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ @6c. per lb.; brown grease, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ @5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, May 29.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—		
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.8295@4.8315	
Demand sterling.....	4.8640@4.8645	
Paris—		
Commercial, 90 days....	5.24 $\frac{1}{2}$ —1.16@5.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Commercial, 60 days....	5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ —3.32@5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ —1.16	
Commercial, sight.....	5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ —1.16@5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Berlin—		
Commercial, 60 days....	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 93 11-16	
Commercial, sight.....	95 @ 95+1-32	
Antwerp—		
Commercial, 60 days....	5.27 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.27 $\frac{1}{2}$ +1-16	
Amsterdam—		
Commercial, 60 days....	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ —3.32@ 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ —1.16	

THESE ARE THE PLANTS THAT MAKE "PROGRESS" COOKING OIL AND "GOLDEN ROD" COTTONSEED FLOUR

LOUISVILLE SALAD OIL - APPETIZING AND DELICIOUS.

IDEAL HAND CREAM
IDEAL COTTON OIL—15 OZ.
SPERMACETI—3 $\frac{1}{2}$ OZ.
WHITE WAX—3 $\frac{1}{2}$ OZ.
OIL OF LAVENDER
FLOWERS—12 DROPS
ROSEWATER—7 $\frac{1}{2}$ OZ.
BLUNT TIPPED FINGERS ARE NEVER PRETTY. SO WHY NOT TRY TO MAKE THEM SHAPELY? BEGIN IT TODAY.

EDIBLE OILS FAMOUS THE WORLD OVER

MANUFACTURED BY

LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL Co.,

OFFICE & REFINERY

FLOYD & K STREETS.

INCORPORATED.

CABLE ADDRESS

LOUISVILLE, KY. U.S.A. "COTTONOIL" LOUISVILLE

FOREIGN TRADE OPENINGS.

The following opportunities for foreign trade are reported by American consuls abroad. Information concerning them will be supplied by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., upon application, stating the number of the item:

No. 10940. Vegetable substitute for lard or butter.—An American consul in India reports that a business firm in his district desires to be placed in communication with American manufacturers of vegetable substitutes for lard or butter. Substitutes under the mark of "Albena" and "Vegetaline" are now in the market selling in fair quantities with very favorable prospects for larger consumption. Similar products from the United States are wanted. Samples are desired. Prices should be quoted c. i. f. and full information as to the manner of packing. Correspondence may be in English. Firms undertaking to develop the trade should state that they are prepared to guarantee their product to be purely vegetable, and in addition state their willingness to accompany each shipment by a certificate issued by an official of the United States Department of Agriculture.

No. 10942. Refined cottonseed oil.—A report from an American consul in India states that a firm in his district is desirous of importing refined cottonseed oil. There is a steadily increasing consumption of this product in the district referred to, but local mills are unable to meet the demand, and prospects for sales of the American product are very encouraging. Samples of different grades and qualities are requested. Prices should be quoted, if possible, c. i. f. Correspondence may be in English.

No. 10971.—One of the commercial agents of the Department of Commerce writes that a firm of importers in France desires to correspond with American exporters of cotton oil. This firm has handled as much as 25,000 barrels in a single year, when the prices were right. The house is interested principally in winter oils, but also handles all the other grades of refined oils. A small business is done with the North African colonies. Correspondence is also desired with manufacturers of winter wheat for macaroni, beans and peas, essence of peppermint and other similar essences, barrel staves, and leaf tobacco.

No. 10972. Bone grease.—A business firm in Italy informs an American consular officer that it desires to be placed in communication with American manufacturers of bone grease with the object of representing such firm as agent in that market. Prices, terms, conditions, and samples are desired. Correspondence may be in Italian, French or English. References are furnished.

COTTON OIL CONVENTIONS.

June 2 and 3.—Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Atlantic Beach, Fla.

June 4, 5 and 6.—Interstate Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, Atlanta, Ga.

June 11, 12 and 13.—Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, Little Rock, Ark.

June 17 and 18.—National Expeller Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Oklahoma City.

June 21.—Oklahoma Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Chicago, Ill.

June 23, 24 and 25.—Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Ill.

July 10 and 11.—Alabama Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Pensacola, Fla.

FAT-MEN

ALL GRADES OF
ANIMAL
AND
VEGETABLE
FATS

STERNE & SON CO.

JUST BROKERS
Postal Telegraph Building
Chicago

STEARINDS - OILS - TALLOW - GREASE - FERTILIZER MATERIALS

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market at New High Levels—Trade Not Heavy—Consumers Fair Buyers—Speculation Quiet—Lard Still Firm—Cotton Prospects Good.

The recent depression in cottonseed oil values, which amounted to $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb., has been recovered. During the past week oil futures at New York slowly moved upward, and eclipsed the previous high levels of the season. The advance was gradual, and not attended with excitement, suggesting that speculative operations were not influential in the recording of these prices, excepting to a minor degree. Leading refining interests were credited with taking off some of their hedges, thus strengthening the impression that both home and foreign consumers had again found it necessary to enter the market for supplies.

This inquiry was not of an urgent character, however. It is evident that users of cotton oil are disposed to follow their policy of buying from hand to mouth, even though the cost of oil advances in the interim. The new crop oil is selling at a moderate discount, and this alone militates against any inclination to carry over oil, particularly as the cotton crop prospects are good at this date.

Sentiment is bullish in many quarters at present, which is unquestionably exerting in-

fluence in more than one direction, keeping consumers who have need of supplies rather nervous, encouraging present holders, and restricting offerings of new crude oil. Of course, with the higher range of values bullish ideas must be modified, but sight is not lost of the fact that speculation has not played an important role in the enhancement of cotton oil values, thus averting much inflation.

CHICAGO

has been selected as the place for the
17TH ANNUAL CONVENTION
of the
**INTER-STATE COTTON SEED
CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.**

The dates are
June 23, 24 and 25.

Place: Hotel La Salle.

Get Ready for a Big Time!

Inherent strength of the lard market has been, and is still, a potent factor. Demand for compound lard is said to be spasmodic, but recent heavy distribution gives evidence of having been digested, and an aggregate fair business is again being reported. Some manufacturers have advanced their prices,

but this has not been due, altogether, to the inquiry for the product, but partly to the dearer cost of cottonseed oil. Low-grade oils are more difficult to dispose of, and little is heard of absorption by soap interests at these levels. Much has been frequently said concerning the absorption of oil by butter-making concerns, with official figures attesting to this heavy distribution.

Refiners seem quite willing to witness a gradual rising market, even though certain prominent concerns delivered about 20,000 bbls. of oil on May contracts. Considerable is heard of a heavy outstanding short interest in the future market, but it thought that the leading trade houses owe most of the oil, so that, if the contracts are to be bought in, the action will be stimulated by a continuance of a normal consuming demand.

Whether this will result in a scarcity of oil at the end of the season remains to be seen, but in the meanwhile it is noteworthy that there are confident predictions of this materializing. Thus far, consumers have not been stampeded into buying by such statements irrespective of the emphasis laid upon the assertions. As stated before, the tendency is to purchase in light volume and frequently. The foreign trade is without attractiveness, and there is not much comment made concerning the volume, but this may be misleading. It is to be remembered that during the past several months, export sales passed

The
American
Cotton
Oil Co.



27 BEAVER STREET,
NEW YORK CITY

Cable Address:
"AMCOTOIL," New York.

**Cottonseed
Products.**

OIL, LINTERS,
CAKE, ASHES,
MEAL, HULLS.

**GOLD MEDALS
AWARDED**

Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

KENTUCKY REFINING COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1885



COTTON SEED OIL

Refinery and General Office: LOUISVILLE, KY.

CABLE ADDRESS
"Refinery" Louisville, U. S. A.

quietly, yet the season's shipments promise to exceed 800,000 bbls. This total would bear out the most optimistic opinions expressed earlier in the year, although the outward movement would still be materially below that of the previous season, when the aggregate shipments approximated a million barrels. The price of cottonseed oil is not the only factor to be reckoned with in the present trade with foreigners, inasmuch as political affairs have upset precedents, and the monetary situation the world over is abnormal.

Reverting to the prospects of the cotton plant, climatic conditions the past week have been conducive to normal advancement. Few complaints were received, excepting that nights were cool in scattered sections. It appears as though parts of Texas and Georgia are a little later in starting, as compared with normal, which may be a factor soon in the movement of the early new crop of oil. On the whole, the outlook is regarded as favorable. The acreage, as estimated by private authorities, promises to exceed last year's by from three to five per cent. No official figures on the area will be available until early in July, but there will be a condition report on June 2, which is expected to be two or three points above the ten-year average of 79.9.

Closing prices:

Saturday, May 24.—Spot, \$7.08; May, \$7.10 @7.30; June, \$7.15@7.17; July, \$7.15@7.16; August, \$7.24@7.25; September, \$7.24@7.26; October, \$6.95@6.97; November, \$6.54@6.55; December, \$6.43@6.45. Futures closed at unchanged to 5 advance. Sales were: June, 300, \$7.15@7.13; July, 3,700, \$7.15@7.13; August, 1,300, \$7.25@7.23; September, 3,800, \$7.26@7.24; October, 100, \$6.97; November, 200, \$6.54; December, 1,100, \$6.45. Total sales, 10,500 bbls. Good off, \$6.90@7.20; off, \$6.80@7.15; reddish off, \$6.55@7.15; winter, \$7.15; summer, \$7.15; prime crude, S. E., nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Monday, May 26.—Spot, \$7.12; May, \$7.15 @7.30; June, \$7.15@7.18; July, \$7.14@7.15; August, \$7.22@7.23; September, \$7.24@7.25; October, \$6.89@6.91; November, \$6.49@6.51; December, \$6.41@6.43. Futures closed at 5 advance to 6 decline. Sales were: June, 100, \$7.16; July, 6,000, \$7.19@7.14; August, 5,400, \$7.27@7.22; September, 4,500, \$7.28@7.23; October, 100, \$6.95; November, 700, \$6.55@6.50; December, 1,400, \$6.46. Total sales, 18,800 bbls. Good off, \$6.85; off, \$6.90; reddish off, \$6.75; winter, \$7.25; summer, \$7.35; prime crude, S. E., nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Tuesday, May 27.—Spot, \$7.10; May, \$7.12 @7.40; June, \$7.12@7.16; July, \$7.11@7.13; August, \$7.18@7.20; September, \$7.20@7.22; October, \$6.87@6.90; November, \$6.48@6.51; December, \$6.39@6.41. Futures closed at 1 to 4 decline. Sales were: June, 100, \$7.16; July, 3,700, \$7.15@7.12; August, 3,200, \$7.23 @7.20; September, 1,300, \$7.25@7.21; October, 900, \$6.91@6.90; November, 800, \$6.51@6.49; December, 1,500, \$6.40. Total sales, 11,500 bbls. Good off, \$6.90; off, \$6.85; reddish off, \$6.60; winter, \$7.20; summer, \$7.40; prime crude, S. E., nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Wednesday, May 28.—Spot, \$7.15@7.25; June, 7.15@7.18; July, \$7.11@7.12; August, \$7.16; September, \$7.19@7.20; October, \$6.86 @6.88; November, \$6.47@6.48; December, \$6.38@6.40; January, \$6.38@6.40. Futures closed at 3 advance to 2 decline. Sales were: June, 100, \$7.16; July, 4,100, \$7.11@7.09; August, 4,200, \$7.17@7.15; September, 3,100, \$7.20@7.19; October, 2,300, \$6.88@6.87; November, 700, \$6.49@6.47; January, 600, \$6.40. Total sales, 15,200 bbls. Good off, \$6.90; off, \$6.75; reddish off, \$6.60@7.05; winter, \$7.15; summer, \$7.40@8.60; prime crude, S. E., nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

A PLEA FOR HOME PRODUCTS.

The extent to which cottonseed oil has come to be recognized as a legitimate and attractive food product is evidenced in many ways. One of the most significant is the appearance of advice in grocery papers to grocers and clerks to push sales of cottonseed salad oil. Following is a sample item, which in different form has appeared in many grocery journals:

"The demand for salad oil is here and you ought to know that in this country we are producing today splendid oil from cotton seed. Far better than that made ten or fifteen years ago. It is so perfectly deodorized and so thoroughly refined that all the strong rank taste is eliminated. The price of 35 cents a quart brings it within the reach of everybody. While we recognize the delicacy and purity of the imported olive oil, yet it is so high in price that the average family simply can't afford it. For French dressing recommend your domestic and get people started on it for vegetable salad. It pays good profit and will prove a good seller."

COTTON SEED PRODUCTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON BROKERAGE BASIS
EXCLUSIVELY

LET US OFFER
YOUR CRUDE OIL AND
SOAPSTOCK.

WOOD, FRY & CO.

60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Members New York Produce Exchange

The Chickasha Cotton Oil Company

General Office . . Chickasha, Okla.

Manufacturers of Crude and Refined Cotton Seed Oil.

Shipment in buyers or sellers tanks.

Also Cottonseed Meal for Feeding and Fertilizer purposes.

C. L. WIDNEY, Sales Manager

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Jersey Butter Oil
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil
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WILL BE PLEASED TO QUOTE PRICES ON ALL GRADES OF REFINED COTTON SEED IN BARRELS OR LOOSE IN BUYERS OR SELLERS TANK CARS, F.O.B. REFINERY
OR DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN THIS COUNTRY OR EUROPE.**COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS**

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to May 29, 1913; for the period since September 1, 1912, and for the same period last year, were as follows:

Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1912.	Same period, 1911-1912.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	—	102
Aarhus, Denmark	—	—	25
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	—	453
Acapulco, Salvador	—	—	48
Accra, W. Africa	—	—	180
Addis, Africa	—	—	0
Adelaide, Australia	—	—	9
Alexandria, Syria	—	—	4,955
Alexandria, Egypt	—	—	423
Algiers, Algeria	—	—	404
Algoa Bay, Africa	—	—	509
Amapola, Honduras	—	—	23
Amsterdam, Holland	—	—	658
Ancona, Italy	—	—	2,950
Antigua, W. I.	—	—	80
Antilla, W. I.	—	—	10
Antofagasta, Chile	—	—	85
Antwerp, Belgium	—	3,510	6,948
Arendal, Norway	—	—	50
Arica, Chile	—	234	108
Asuncion, Paraguay	—	—	17
Auckland, N. Z.	—	55	804
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	—	6
Asua, W. I.	—	—	244
Bahia, Brazil	—	—	409
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	422	172
Barbados, W. I.	203	2,802	671
Barl, Italy	—	—	181
Barranquilla, Colombia	—	—	5
Beira, Africa	—	—	4
Beirut, Syria	—	—	24
Belise, Br. Honduras	—	47	—
Bergen, Norway	—	—	1,038
Birkenhead, England	—	—	100
Bordeaux, France	33	1,063	1,850
Brazil, Roumania	—	—	700
Bremen, Germany	—	250	1,067
Bristol, England	—	100	50
Buenos Aires, A. R.	700	20,167	20,743
Calbarien, Cuba	—	—	9
Cairo, Egypt	—	—	405
Camaquey	—	—	24
Cape Haytian, Haiti	—	—	9
Cape Town, Africa	108	1,439	1,671
Cardenas, Cuba	—	—	14
Cartagena, Colombia	—	—	367
Casablanca, Venezuela	—	—	290
Cavala, P. I.	—	—	25
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	215	1,408	558
Ceara, Brazil	—	—	19
Christiania, Norway	25	1,530	5,917
Christiansund, Norway	—	—	100
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	—	82
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	—	170
Colon, Panama	—	13	5
Constantinople, Turkey	50	2,047	1,941
Constanta, Roumania	—	—	200
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	0,115	8,117
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	—	5
Cork, Ireland	—	—	400

Corral	—	—	207	Puerto, Mexico	—	259	150
Cristobal, Panama	—	—	321	Puerto Padre	—	180	—
Cucuta, Colombia	—	—	3	Puerto Plata, S. D.	—	16	621
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	—	74	Punta Arenas, C. R.	—	—	460
Danzig, Germany	—	—	30	Ravenna, Italy	—	—	1,946
Dedeagatch, Turkey	—	—	1,740	Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	4,008	3,538
Delagoa Bay, Africa	—	—	212	Rodosta, A. R.	—	—	735
Demerara, Br. Guiana	173	2,285	2,007	Rosario, A. R.	—	—	666
Dominica, W. I.	—	—	62	Rotterdam, Holland	175	44,100	47,316
Drontheim, Norway	—	—	210	St. Croix, W. I.	—	—	5
Dublin, Ireland	—	—	3,189	St. John, N. F.	—	—	154
Dunedin, N. Z.	—	—	9	St. Kitts, W. I.	—	415	106
Dunkirk, France	—	—	425	St. Marc, Haiti	—	—	3
Falmouth, W. I.	—	—	31	St. Thomas, W. I.	—	379	29
Fiume, Austria	—	—	925	Salonica, Turkey	—	—	4,600
Frederickshald, Norway	—	—	105	Sanchez, S. D.	—	965	36
Fremantle, Australia	—	—	977	San Domingo, S. D.	—	314	1,468
Galata, Roumania	—	—	—	San Juan, P. R.	—	52	727
Gallipoli, Turkey	—	—	150	Santa Marta, Colombia	—	26	39
Genoa, Italy	265	40,424	28,885	Santiago, Cuba	—	6	1,711
Gibraltar, Spain	—	—	150	Santiago, Chile	—	—	66
Glasgow, Scotland	275	4,305	5,459	Santos, Brazil	70	6,777	1,280
Gonaives, Haiti	—	—	4	Savanna, Colombia	—	—	9
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	—	2,308	Sekondi, Africa	—	—	9
Grand Papo	—	—	76	Serena, Chile	—	—	20
Grenada, W. I.	—	—	77	Smyrna, Turkey	—	—	2,057
Guadeloupe, W. I.	—	—	736	Southampton, England	100	850	1,473
Guaymas, Mexico	—	—	53	Stavanger, Norway	—	—	25
Hamburg, Germany	250	11,445	3,132	Stettin, Germany	—	—	1,005
Havana, Cuba	—	2,122	856	Stockholm, Sweden	—	—	877
Havre, France	—	13,900	9,257	Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	—	41
Helsingborg, Sweden	—	—	100	Sydney, Australia	—	770	4,126
Helsingfors, Finland	—	—	40	Tampico, Mexico	—	77	21
Hong Kong, China	—	—	12	Tangiers, Morocco	—	—	6
Horsens, Denmark	—	—	75	Tonsberg, Norway	—	—	150
Hull, England	—	1,720	732	Trebizond, Armenia	—	—	20
Iquique, Chile	—	—	72	Trieste, Austria	1,151	51,671	19,723
Jacmel, Haiti	—	—	4	Trinidad, Island of	—	11	470
Jeremie, Haiti	—	—	4	Tripoli, Tripoli	—	—	16
Kingston, W. I.	206	2,765	3,899	Turaco, Colombia	—	—	38
Kobe, Japan	—	—	6	Turks Island, W. I.	—	155	505
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	—	145	Valparaiso, Chile	357	4,159	6,902
Kustendji, Roumania	—	—	2,950	Venice, Italy	—	35,012	37,880
Lagos, Nigeria	—	—	66	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	—	154
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	—	7	Wellington, N. Z.	—	—	215
La Libertad, Salvador	—	—	22	Yokohama, Japan	—	—	16
La Plata, A. R.	—	—	450	Zanzibar, Zanzibar	—	—	47
Las Palmas, Salvador	—	—	25				
La Union, Salvador	—	—	43				
Leghorn, Italy	—	—	7,170				
Leipzig, Germany	—	—	88				
Leith, Scotland	—	—	100				
Liverpool, England	—	15,262	80,642				
London, England	—	—	6				
London, England	125	17,700	7,569				
Malaga, S. D.	—	—	377				
Malmo, Sweden	—	—	601				
Malta, Island of	—	—	2,962				
Manchester, England	—	11,199	6,899				
Manila, P. I.	—	—	9				
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	—	9				
Marseilles, France	390	22,175	24,603				
Martinique, W. I.	—	—	1,163				
Matanzas, W. I.	—	—	851				
Melbourne, Australia	—	—	72				
Mersina, Turkey	—	—	98				
Monte Cristi, S. D.	—	—	927				
Monte Bay, W. I.	3	18	52				
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	5,708	8,005				
Moyaguez	—	—	156				
Naples, Italy	—	2,078	6,764				
Newcastle, England	—	—	218				
Norrkoping, Sweden	—	—	60				
Nuevitas, Cuba	15	148	10				
Oran, Algeria	—	—	1,926				
Panama, Panama	—	—	6				
Panderma, Asia	—	—	610				
Para, Brazil	—	—	9				
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	—	45				
Pasto, Colombia	—	—	7				
Patras, Greece	—	—	325				
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	—	19				
Piraeus, Greece	—	3,109	45				
Plantania	—	—	5				
Ponce, P. R.	—	—	7				
Port Antonio, W. I.	48	365	94				
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	140	370				
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	14	59				
Port Limon, C. R.	5	422	589				
Port Natal, Africa	—	—	8				
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	—	11				
Port Said, Egypt	—	—	500				
Porto Cortes, Honduras	—	—	25				
Preston, England	—	—	68				
Progreso, Mexico	—	—	40				

Total 5,282 371,367 405,253

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	300	11,805
Belfast, Ireland	—	150	380
Bremen, Germany	—	110	1,180
Bristol, England	—	—	50
Buenos Aires, A. R.	1,000	2,415	—
Christiania, Norway	—	8,780	10,300
Colon, Panama	—	524	50
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	925
Dublin, Ireland	—	250	—
Genoa, Italy	—	375	859
Glasgow, Scotland	—	700	2,325
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	3,200	1,850
Hamburg, Germany	—	6,556	23,157
Havana, Cuba	270	3,769	1,807
Havre, France	—	850	3,915
Kingston, W. I.	—	85	100
Leghorn, Italy	—	—	25
Liverpool, England	—	2,125	23,687
London, England	—	425	14,986
Manchester, England	—	2,425	2,071
Marseilles, France	—	1,260	5,800
Port Limon, C. R.	—	—	60
Progreso, Mexico	100	1,970	815
Rotterdam, Holland	—	71,547	135,750
Stavanger, Norway	—	945	1,040
Tampico, Mexico	—	40	330
Trieste, Austria	—	—	329
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,118	1,406
Total	2,360	112,504	243,407

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	2,530
Bremen, Germany	—	—	1,212
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	450	—
Genoa, Italy	—	—	50
Hamburg, Germany	—	250	2,745
Havana, Cuba	—	—	130
Manchester, England	—	—	997
Manzanilla, Cuba	—	—	125
Rotterdam, Holland	—	5,842	9,930
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	800
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	3,243	4,810
Total	—	10,909	21,080

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EDIBLE AND INEDIBLE

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From Baltimore.		
Antwerp, Belgium	—	2,200
Bremen, Germany	—	85
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	180
Christiania, Norway	300	—
Constanta, Roumania	—	50
Constantinople, Turkey	50	775
Gothenberg, Sweden	200	—
Hamburg, Germany	1,000	3,126
Havre, France	3,480	—
Liverpool, England	400	158
London, England	—	258
Malta, Island of	125	425
Rotterdam, Holland	0,550	953
Total	12,105	8,171
From Philadelphia.		
Genoa, Italy	—	10
Hamburg, Germany	1,365	440
Liverpool, England	783	2,283
London, England	250	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	435
Total	2,378	4,168
From Savannah.		
Antwerp, Belgium	—	1,983
Bremen, Germany	—	102
Hamburg, Germany	604	9,777
Havre, France	—	5,706
Liverpool, England	—	26,897
London, England	—	5,400
Manchester, England	—	51
Rotterdam, Holland	41,874	31,333
Total	42,478	83,081
From Newport News.		
Hamburg, Germany	5,255	4,945
Liverpool, England	—	1,300
Rotterdam, Holland	0,650	7,040
Total	11,905	13,285
From All Other Ports.		
Canada	752	61,430
Mexico (including overland) ..	—	35,052
Total	752	96,491
45,075		

Recapitulation.		
From New York	5,282	371,367
From New Orleans	2,390	112,504
From Galveston	—	10,909
From Baltimore	—	12,105
From Philadelphia	—	2,378
From Savannah	—	42,478
From Newport News	—	11,905
From Norfolk	—	17,189
From Mobile	—	6,186
From Boston	—	947
From San Francisco	—	135
From all other ports	752	96,491
Total	8,394	684,494
858,911		

DEODORIZATION OF EDIBLE OILS.

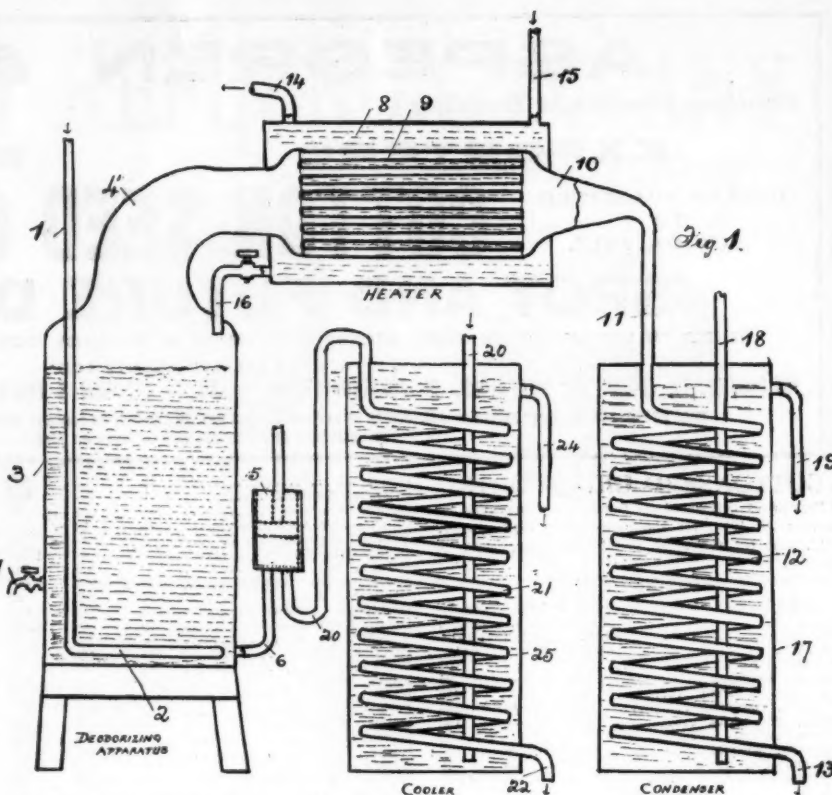
(Continued from page 18.)

the apparatus, and are condensed in a suitable receptacle. Steam in its normal state may be employed for this purpose, but as a rule superheated steam is used. The volatilization of the substances that produce the offensive odors is more complete and more easily obtainable by operating in a vacuum.

Illustrations herewith show the set of apparatus required for this operation. A vessel (3, Fig. No. 1) is filled with the oil to be treated. It is traversed by a tube (1), the lower end of which near the bottom of the apparatus is twisted in a spiral (2). This tube is provided with a sufficient number of holes to allow the steam to pass through the oil. The upper part of vessel (3) is a large tube (4), which leads the resulting vapors to the set of tubes (9), in the receptacle (8). The tubes (9) are connected with a collector (10), which leads the vapors by means of the pipe (11) into the coil (12) in vessel (17).

Receptacle (8) is also filled with the oil to be treated, which is introduced by the inlet (15), the excess of oil being disposed of through the outlet (14). Pipe (16) connects the two receptacles (8) and (3), and when the former has been emptied it receives the oil contained in receptacle (3). The deodorizing thus begins with preheated oil.

The coil (12) acts as a condenser for the vapors produced by the volatilization of odorous substances, and these vapors pass through outlet (13). Receptacle (17) must be filled with water, a continuous current entering by



the inlet (18) and passing out through the pipe (13).

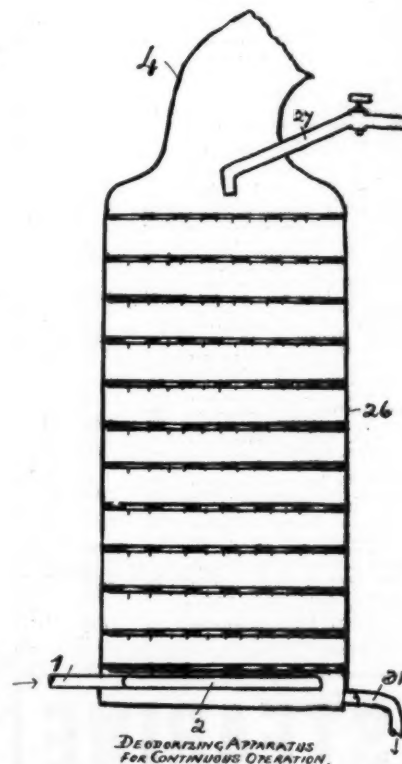
A pump (5) serves to empty the receptacle (3). This pump is also connected with the coil (21) in the vessel (25), through which is established a continuous current of cold water entering by inlet (20) and passing out through pipe (24).

The operation of the apparatus is as follows: Receptacle (3) is filled with oil, the circulation of the superheated steam being effected through pipe (2). The resulting vapors pass through the set of tubes (9), and are condensed in the coil (12). By means of the trial-cock (7) one can follow the progress of the operation, and when it is completed the steam is stopped, and the pump (5) is used to withdraw the oil from receptacle (3) and to convey it into the coil (21), where it is cooled and finally passes out through pipe (22).

After the receptacle (3) has been emptied, the faucet of pipe (16) is opened, and the oil contained in vessel (8) flows into the receptacle (3). This oil has then been heated by the vapors having passed through receptacle (3).

The above-described operation is done intermittently. In order to operate in a continuous manner, receptacle (3) is replaced by the vessel shown in Fig. No. 2. The upper portion of this receptacle (26) is similar to that of receptacle (3), and also leads the vapors to the set of tubes (9) in the vessel (8).

Receptacle (26) contains a series of perforated trays arranged horizontally. The steam, which arrives through the pipe (1), passes through the perforated coil (2) into receptacle (26). At the same time the oil to be deodorized enters by inlet (27), falls on the first tray (28), passes through the holes of this tray to the second tray, and so on until the bottom of the apparatus is



reached. The steam which passes out of the coil (2), rises and comes into contact with the oil flowing downwards, and thus the purity of the steam meeting the oil corresponds to the degree of deodorization of the latter.

The deodorization should be complete when the oil falls from the last tray. It is then conveyed by means of pipe (31) to suitable tanks or reservoirs.

HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Business continues quiet, notwithstanding the claims of packers that a better inquiry has again developed. It looks as though tanners needing May salting have pretty well supplied themselves, as the inquiry generally is light. A good many of the tanners are now predicting lower prices next month, when grubby privilege ceases, but the packers say they are so well sold up on most lines of branded, and have also moved quite a few May salting native steers and cows, that they are disposed to hold what Mays they have still unsold at high prices in an effort to force buyers to buy long-haired winter and early spring native stock. There is no change in quotations. Native steers are unchanged at 17½¢ last paid for May salting, with earlier take-off ranging 16½¢@17¢, some nominally talking as low as 16½¢ for February-March. Texas steers are firm, and all branded varieties keep steady to strong, being in comparatively light supply. Quotations for late take-off continue at 18¢ for heavy, 17½¢ for light, and 16½¢@17¢ for extremes, as based on latest business, although packers all ask 17¢ for extremes. Butt brands are unchanged at 16½¢ for May take-off, ruling firm on that basis. Colorados last sold at 16½¢, and are without further trading. Branded cows last sold at 16½¢@16¾¢ for May salting, the outside price being for strictly Fort Worth hides alone, and the inside figure for mixed Northern and Southern. Native cows sold to the extent of a single car of May heavies by a packer at 16½¢, with most parties holding these at 16½¢. It cannot be learned that any better than 16½¢ has ruled for either heavy or light, as a previous report of special weights bringing up to 16½¢ could not later be confirmed nor the sale located. Some of the asking prices range from 16½¢@17¢ for late May, the outside figure for light weights, but tanners are not disposed to operate at any better than 16½¢. Native bulls are generally quoted around 13½¢@13¾¢, with much higher talked by the packers for summer hides. Branded bulls are quoted nominally around the prices of native bulls, as there were reports of light average bringing as much as 13¾¢ for export, and the packers talk as nominally as high as 14¼¢.

LATER.—Three to four cars of packer April-May Colorados sold at 16½¢. The inquiry is now very light for native steers and all weight native cows.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Continued mixed conditions rule. There is a report of 3 or 4 cars of 50-lb. and up cows selling from 14½¢@14¾¢ to a large tanner, and if these prices prevailed they must have been extra good hides, probably on a special selection, as other dealers are offering average current receipts at 14¢ for about three weeks delivery; this, they claim, subject to their being able to buy from country points around 13½¢@13¾¢ selected, Chicago freight. Some of the local dealers claim there is a firmer feeling at country points, and that it is hard work to buy Northwestern stock at 13¾¢. One tanner is reported to have paid as high as 14¢ for some extra choice 25-lb. and up.

Bufs are still nominal, with all sorts of prices quoted, ranging from 13½¢@13¾¢, representing buyers' views for ordinary poor quality up to 14¢ asked for these, and "specials" 14¼¢@14½¢, as per the reported sale of buf of 50-lb. and up weights. Heavy cows are nominal along with buf. Extremes are notably lower than buf or heavy cows for the poorest lots which buyers who operate regularly cannot use with last business in these at 13½¢@13¾¢. Higher than these prices would rule on better salting and quality, but there is an absence of offerings of these in this market. Heavy steers are quiet at 14¼¢ last paid. Bulls, 12½¢@12¾¢.

LATER.—One car of good quality buf is reported sold at 14¼¢ from the same source, who has claimed a 14½¢ market for a long time past. In contrast with this reported sale a lot of 1,000 45-lb. and up cows sold from an outside Western point at 13½¢, selected and delivered to Chicago.

CALFSKINS.—The Chicago city calfskins recently sold at 19¢ were not the extra choice skins, as the dealers making these selections continue to nominally talk the old high asking price of 20¢, which, however, could not be realized on today's market, and the buyers say they would quickly accept 19½¢. Outside cities last sold at 18½¢ and also 19¢, and are generally ranged from 18½¢@19¢, with countries from 16¾¢@17¼¢, as to section, quality, etc. Light calf was reported last sold at \$1.30, and kips continue slow at from 15¢ for countries up to 16¢ for good city lots, and higher talked for cities, packers, etc.

SHEEPSKINS.—Packer shearlings continue steady with a continued inquiry from garment makers, but business held in check to some extent owing to buyers and sellers being so much apart in their views. Asking prices range from 55¢ up to 65¢, with last reported trading at 52½¢, and the buyers' views as a rule are from 45¢@55¢, as to quality. Pullers are giving the market little attention. Country shearlings are still quoted at 25¢@35¢, as to lots, and clips down to 10¢, while dry pelts range 9¢@13¢ per lb., according to quality.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—On account of the market for common varieties being cleaned up as per the sales of over 10,000 noted recently at a general advance of ¼¢ on all varieties, no further trading is noted, and the situation is strong.

WET SALTED HIDES.—No sales are noted of River Plates, and last advices are that prices on these are easy, as is natural at this season. No trading is noted in Mexicans nor Cubans, but there is a large arrival of 4,500 bbls. of Santiago Cubans per the Emil L. Boas.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The market is dull here again, and no trading is noted. Only one packer is fairly well cleaned up on all varieties, and most of the others have good sized quantities of native steers on hand as well as fair sized holdings of branded, and one packer has native steers unsold running back into the middle of February. Buyers claim that packers cannot be expecting as high prices for hides this year as last, or they would not have been so willing to sell their next June to January spreads ahead at 19¢@19¼¢.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market here is exceedingly dull, and the general tendency of prices continues weak. Buyers here are not even willing to pay 13¾¢, selected, now for Middle West buf on hand, as there was a car of Michigan buf offered here today at 13¾¢ which has not been sold. There is a wide difference of opinion regarding prices between different dealers and buyers. Some dealers want as much as ½¢ more for similar quality hides, as others are willing to

accept, and with so little business being effected the market is more or less nominal. A small car of New York State 25-lb. and up hides, amounting to between 700 and 800 hides, was sold here at 12¾¢ flat, and buyers talk that they are not in the market for more at this figure. Some holders are still asking 13¢ flat, however, for car load quantities, and are not willing to sell at less. Little lots of a few hundred each of New York State, etc., hides are mostly held at 12¾¢@13¢ flat, but most buyers will not bid over 12½¢ flat for these, and one lot of less than 200 New York States sold at 12½¢ flat. Southerners are quiet. Last offerings of these at 12½¢ flat were not taken here, and buyers claim they are able to buy Westerns at proportionately lower prices than Southerners. There is a wide range of prices on Southerners, with reports current that some have been sold in Boston at as low as 11¾¢, but it is understood that these were all winter stock from undesirable points, and some choice northern section Southerners of all late receipt have sold up to 12½¢.

CALFSKINS.—The market is very quiet, and no trading of any account is noted. Some small lots of 1,000 skins or so each have been sold from New York State points at \$1.40@1.42½, \$1.80@1.82½ and \$2.15@2.17½ flat. New York cities continue nominally quotable at \$1.70@1.72½, \$2.15@2.20 and \$2.50@2.55, and mixed cities and countries \$1.50@1.55, \$2@2.05 and \$2.30@2.35. Deacons are dull and easy, with liberal supplies still being carried by New York State, etc., dealers. Buyers' views, as a rule, are not over \$1.25 for 7-lb. average skins, although some choice 7½-lb. deacons sold recently up to \$1.35. Inferior lots range \$1@1.20.

HORSEHIDES.—The market holds steady to firm on whole hides, but dealers are not disposed to pay higher prices, owing to the poor demand at present from tanners for fronts, which offsets to some extent the good market on butts. Sales of whole hides are reported made to tanners at higher prices than dealers are willing to give. Local parties do not report paying over \$4.40 flat for seconds for outside city renderers' lots without tails, but sales are reported of Middle West lots to tanners at from \$4.50@4.60, although on these sales there is a selection for seconds. Country lots range from \$4@4.15, as to quality, etc., and dealers' mixed lots of countries and cities at from \$4.15@4.25, with some offerings at \$4.20 unsold. Butts continue in good demand and limited supply with regular stock firm at \$1.35 up to \$1.40 asked. Fronts are dull and plentiful. Offerings at \$3.30 are not taken, and some tanners will not bid \$3.25. There are some fronts obtainable at \$3.25.

European Markets.

A cable on the Hamburg (Germany) auction gives the following results: Heavy steers advanced 2 per cent., medium steers advanced 1 per cent., cows advanced 2 per cent. and bulls advanced 1 per cent. Light calf declined 4 per cent., and medium and heavy calf declined 2 per cent. This auction seems to give a good idea of the general European situation, which is firm on hides and weak on calfskins, especially light calf. The demand keeps good here for plump steers such as Swiss, Bavarian, etc., from chrome leather tanners, and prices hold firm on these hides.

Boston.

A little more trading has developed here. Some choice all late Ohio buf sold at 14¢, and some choice Ohio extremes around 80 per cent. No. 1's at 14½¢@14¾¢. Some fair sized lots moved. Some February-Michigan hides are offered here down to 13¾¢ for buf and 13½¢@13¾¢ for extremes, including several cars from Ohio flood districts, and are hard to sell. Southerners range all the way from 11¼¢@13¼¢ flat, as to salting, points of shipment, etc., with sales at all prices.

Chicago Section

Kings full? Wonder whether they were or not?

Precedents, to President Wilson, are merely burnt bridges, evidently.

Now, if Pelky will only repeat on Johnson we'll forgive him that accident.

Charity covers a multitude of sins. But don't worry, there's a multituder crop.

The "principles of equity" sounds fine, but—well, what will we have, snow or rain?

Advice nothing! That wallop with Experience's stuffed club is what counts and takes.

Maybe V. P. Marshall talks in his sleep, so's he won't forget how, or be interrupted.

"Squelch the noises" is now Chicago's slogan. Well, why not get after the Bathhouse's vests?

The revised tariff will be in line for revision by the time it becomes effective, no doubt.

They ain't "solid ivory" or even "boneheads" any more. Just a noodle full of froth, that's all.

Ordinarily you'd think a banquet speech would be fairly wet, or damp at least. But—they ain't!

Argentina's annual wheat crop is valued at upwards of \$500,000,000. Quite a little factor, presumably.

Gee, but Randy is peeved at Woody. Wot a shame! And Billium still serenely sips his grape juice rickey.

Buggs says artificial eyes are made of glass so you can see through them. Fine; come some more, Buggs.

The season approacheth when the cold storage knocker crawls in his hole. Takes old Sol to cut short his gab.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, May 24, 1913, averaged 11.44 cents per pound.

Well! Well! Well! What's the matter with Mexico? They ain't running their disturbances on schedule at all, recently.

Three of a kind—George, Bill and Nick. Judging from their picters, they look very much alike, 'cept that Bill don't sport any alfalfa.

These contortionists seem wonderful beings, but jever see a fat man dress in the upper berth of a Pullman? No? Well, jever see him try to?

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Nat Goodwin and De Wolf Hopper will star in "The World's Husbands." Variety is the spice of—marriage with them, evidently. Who is getting the left-overs?

Winter and summer and ice and coal "combines" must have combined. Some combination, at that. Busse got out too soon; just as well be a billionaire as a paltry millionaire.

Even rank-appearing jokes sometimes come true. F'r instance, the front porch and basement ship hath come. Where does that grand old song "Larboard watch ahoy!" come in now?

"I see by th' papers that ministers to furren countries air gettin' \$15,000 a year an' more, while our parson gits about \$500 an' some garden truck an' sich, by gar," said Farmer Cornshuck.

The Chinese have to pay a tax of \$500 per cupola to enter Canada, and 7,378 were entered the fiscal year. The Japanese are admitted free, yet only 400 entered. Evidently they like California better; it's nearer and more like home!

And now it transpires that after "cornering" the beef and mutton supply of Argentina, the packers have had it took off'n 'em. Not only so, but the guys wot took the "corner" away from the packers propose also to put 'em on the blink. Well! well!

It's never too late to mend, and it's never too soon to begin. With eggs, however, it's never too soon to boil 'em, but it may be too late. Boiling 'em long enough is one proposition, but soon enough is quite another!

Don't ever give, when asked for it, your candid opinion. Let some other sucker fall for it. Life is too short and friends, even good ones, are fickle. A little jolly now and then—not that raw bull stuff—is relished by the wisest men. You mightn't think it, but it's a fact.

What a hullabaloo about a man being accidentally killed in the prize ring, and possibly this mishap may badly cripple the boxing game. That little old sissy, gentle, ladylike game of football, however, will keep on collecting its usual quota of stiff and cripples per season.

The packers of the country don't give a continental doggone whether meat products and livestock come in free or are taxed. They have got to a point where they are worry proof, but they do not object to everybody else worrying if they want to. Go ahead and worry, you worryists.

"Exercise nothing!" said Billger to Doe, "don't I walk to the office every day and back home and across what seems like every street in town and every blanked automobile and motorcycle in the State seems to come along at 92 1-3 miles an hour when I am crossing those 15,000,000 streets. Those shuffers are like Eva Tanguay, they 'don't care.' But I do. Exercise—well!"

Says the Packingtown Cynic: "This reform thing may be all right, but it might be

conducted less on the hullabaloo style; less publicity of the rotten facts and more earnest secret work. These 'holier than thou' ginks never were much to be depended upon. There is a whole lot of difference between an earnest, well-meaning reformer and the 'notorious' reformer—several whole lots!"

We quite expect ere many moons have passed it will be equally as criminal to be a member of the Board of Trade as to belong to the packing fraternity. Wot a shame! First thing you know poor old Upson Downs will be peddling shoelaces—perhaps. There never was an organization existed that did not have a few bonehead disturbers of the peace to contend with.

Wm. S. Roberts, brother of John Roberts, the Chicago packer, died on Monday morning and was buried on Wednesday at Mount Hope. "Billy" Roberts, as he was familiarly known, was attached to Armour's cattle-buying staff, and was of exceptional ability and deserving popularity. Summed up, "Billy" hadn't an enemy. Needless to say, his army of friends deeply deplore his loss. He leaves a widow and one son. Mr. Roberts had been ailing and gradually failing for some time.

Jevver read that bunk about May, which meanders along something like this: "Sweet May, thou hast come again with thy bright festive train. Each feathered songster is warbling thy praise. Why should I alone seem an ungrateful one? Why not sing, though humble be my lay?" Now, after the Sweet May we have had so far, it would indeed be a great solace to coax the gink who spilled the above dope into the wood shed, softly close the door, and bat him with an axe. Sweet May? Oh, say!—well, better left unsaid!

These vets—or rather M. D.'s they proudly call themselves—are a great bunch. Uptub lay abed sick. Doc looked him over from hoof to mane, looked at his tongue, felt his pulse (looking at a watch with the second-hand gone and ten minutes slow), coughed a couple or three, maybe, times, looked intelligent for a moment, and asked: "What seems to be the matter with you, Upty?" "Say!" said Uptub, "D'yuh practice medicine?" Doc said he did. "Well," said Uptub, "You get t'ell outen here and I'll get a guy that's got through practicing—at least on me, anyhow!"

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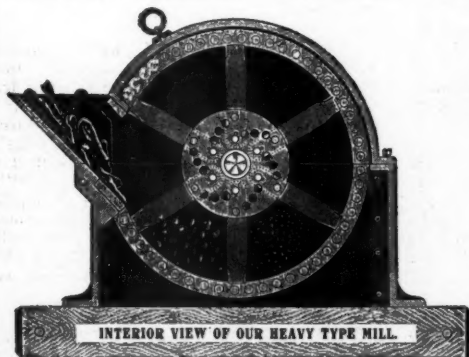
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WRITE FOR BULLETIN No. 9

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HIDES AND SKINS IN SOUTH CHINA.

Considerable trade is developing between American and Philippine importers and dealers in hides and skins in Hongkong and various South China ports shipping through Hongkong, although high exchange has interfered somewhat with the trade, writes Consul General George E. Anderson from Hongkong. The United States has taken considerable quantities of goatskins and cow and buffalo skins from China since 1908. The bulk of the supply of both cow and buffalo skins, and of goatskins as well, has come from the Yangtze Valley and the north, the supply of goatskins coming particularly from Hankow and Tientsin. Increasing quantities of cow and buffalo skins have been coming out of the southern ports, however, and the trade is becoming more and more important.

By far the larger portion of the export supply in Hongkong comes from the ports of Kwang-chau-wan, Pakhoi, and Hoihow. The supply is increasing materially, one reason being the increased use of beef as food by the natives, and another the difficulty of profitably disposing of cattle from the districts named because of quarantine restrictions in the Philippines, to which archipelago formerly a large portion of the supply of animals usually went.

There is comparatively little trade in these hides to Europe and the United States. A large portion is exported to Shanghai and Singapore, whence they are returned as leather for local use and for shipment into the interior of China.

About 133,333 pounds of salted cowhides per month are marketed in Hongkong, about

one-sixth of which are from local slaughtering. Prices at present (March 22) are unusually high, the price for Hongkong hides being \$17 gold per picul of 133 1-3 pounds, which includes 3 1/2 to 4 pieces, and the price for hides from other points being \$14.70 gold per picul, which includes 4 to 4 1/2 pieces. Buffalo hides from the interior are to be had in comparatively small quantities, and at present sell at fully 20 per cent. under prices for cowhides.

The supply of dry hides is comparatively limited, lots of 1,000 to 1,200 coming on the market from time to time at from \$29.90 to \$32.20 gold per picul, which includes 7 pieces. Dried hides from other points at present bring from \$25.30 to \$27.60 gold per picul, a picul including about 7 pieces. Dried buffalo hides are to be had, but they are generally inferior.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 19	21,519	918	42,760	25,308
Tuesday, May 20	1,056	3,618	10,253	18,134
Wednesday, May 21	12,921	2,221	23,774	20,551
Thursday, May 22	3,211	2,158	22,934	16,431
Friday, May 23	1,104	274	24,062	6,737
Saturday, May 24	329	14	10,196	25
Total last week	40,120	9,203	133,890	84,246
Previous week	39,006	10,515	131,594	74,408
Cor. week, 1912	39,966	14,102	141,159	74,955
Cor. week, 1911	53,364	14,528	141,370	89,111

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 10	6,073	3	5,107
Tuesday, May 20	710	106	2,440
Wednesday, May 21	4,638	65	3,253
Thursday, May 22	2,913	5	3,680
Friday, May 23	1,125	15	1,544
Saturday, May 24	150	1	1,010
Total last week	15,600	194	17,052
Previous week	17,902	195	21,105
Cor. week, 1912	12,515	158	22,641
Cor. week, 1911	23,042	195	27,701

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to May 24, 1913.	971,269	3,037,680	1,786,423
Same period, 1912.	1,071,132	3,384,613	1,984,561

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending May 24, 1913.	503,000
Previous week	473,000
Cor. week, 1912	477,000
Cor. week, 1911	523,000
Total year to date	9,886,000
Same period, 1912	11,140,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to May 24, 1913.	111,800	365,700	178,800
Year ago	98,500	362,400	186,800
Two years ago	103,400	393,900	159,500
Two years ago	137,300	418,600	188,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending May 24, 1913:	
Armour & Co.	26,700
Swift & Co.	20,100
S. & S. Co.	11,200
Morris & Co.	9,300
Anglo-American	5,500
Bord-Lunham	5,900
Hammond Co.	8,500
Western P. Co.	7,500
Roberts & Oake	5,400
Miller & Hart	3,200
Independent P. Co.	6,100
Brennan P. Co.	4,200
Others	8,300
Totals	121,900
Previous week	113,200
1912	121,400
1911	117,200
Total year to date	2,403,600
Same period last year	2,625,000

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	\$8.05	\$8.00	\$5.75	\$7.00
Previous week	\$8.10	\$8.50	\$6.05	\$7.85
Cor. week, 1912	\$8.05	\$7.70	\$5.65	\$8.05
Cor. week, 1911	\$5.95	\$5.91	\$4.75	\$6.60
Cor. week, 1910	\$7.50	\$5.55	\$5.20	\$8.10

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers	\$8.00@8.80
Fair to good steers	7.50@8.00
Common to fair heaves	6.75@7.50
Distillery steers	6.00@6.40
Inferior killers	5.50@6.50
Yearlings, good to choice	7.75@8.30
Yearlings, fair to good	7.00@7.75
Canner bulls	3.50@5.00
Feeding steers	7.25@7.80
Stockers	6.50@7.50
Medium to good beef cows	5.25@6.00
Fair to good heifers	6.50@8.00

Good to choice cows	5.00@7.25
Common to good cutters	4.25@4.75
Inferior to good canners	3.50@4.50
Bologna bulls	6.25@6.90
Butcher bulls	6.75@7.75
Distillery bulls	6.75@7.25
Good to choice calves	9.00@10.00
Fair to good calves	7.75@9.00

HOGS.

Choice light, 160 to 190 lbs.	\$8.05@8.75
Fed mixed, 160 to 200 lbs.	8.00@8.70
Prime light butchers, 200 to 230 lbs.	8.60@8.70
Prime medium butchers, 210 to 270 lbs.	8.55@8.65
Prime heavy butchers, 250 to 300 lbs.	8.50@8.60
Heavy packing, 250 lbs. and up.	8.45@8.55
Mixed packing, 200 lbs. and up.	8.45@8.55
Pigs, 110 to 130 lbs.	7.50@8.50
*Stags	8.00@8.90
Boars	4.00@5.50

*Stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native lambs	\$8.00@8.25
Fed lambs	8.00@8.25
Colorado shorn lambs	7.25@7.60
Clipped lambs	7.00@7.50
Heavy shorn lambs	6.00@7.00
Feeding lambs	6.25@7.25
Shorn wethers	5.75@6.00
Shorn ewes	5.25@5.75
Shorn yearlings	5.75@6.75
Light yearlings	6.00@6.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1913.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$19.80	\$19.80
July	19.82½	19.90	19.80	19.82½
September	19.47½	19.55	19.47½	19.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	11.00	11.10	11.10	11.10
July	11.00	11.02½	11.00	11.02½
September	11.10	11.12½	11.07½	11.10
October	10.95	11.00	11.05	10.97½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
July	11.32½	11.32½	11.30	11.32½
September	11.12½	11.15	11.12½	11.12½
October				10.90

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	20.10	20.15	20.10	20.15
July	19.95	20.15	19.92½	20.10
September	19.60	19.80	19.60	19.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	11.17½	11.20	11.17½	11.17½
July	11.07½	11.10	11.07½	11.07½
September	11.15	11.20	11.15	11.17½
October				11.05
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	12.12½	12.25	12.12½	12.25
July	11.40	11.47½	11.40	11.45
September	11.20	11.27½	11.20	11.25
October	11.00	11.05	11.00	11.05

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	20.20	20.50	20.47½	20.50
July	20.15	20.27½	20.12½	20.17½
September	19.72½	19.90	19.70	19.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	11.17½	11.25	11.15	11.22½
July	11.05	11.12½	11.05	11.10
September	11.17½	11.22½	11.15	11.20
October	11.15	11.15	11.07½	11.07½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May				12.37½
July	11.45	11.60	11.42½	11.57½
September	11.27½	11.37½	11.25	11.32½
October	11.10	11.12½	11.07½	11.07½

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	20.62½	20.62½	20.60	20.60
July	20.07½	20.12½	20.02½	20.12½
September	19.65	19.77½	19.65	19.77½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	11.15	11.17½	11.10	11.12½
July	11.02½	11.07½	11.00	11.07½
September	11.12½	11.17½	11.10	11.17½
October	11.02½	11.05	11.02½	11.05
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	12.37½	12.50	12.37½	12.50
July	11.32½	11.05	11.52½	11.65
September	11.27½	11.35	11.27½	11.35
October				11.05

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	20.62½	20.62½	20.50	20.50
July	20.12½	20.27½	20.15	20.20
September	19.87½	19.92½	19.80	19.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	11.20	11.20	11.15	11.15
July	11.07½	11.12½	11.07½	11.10
September	11.17½	11.22½	11.17½	11.17½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	12.50	12.75	12.50	12.75
July	11.65	11.62½	11.65	11.77½
September	11.35	11.42½	11.35	11.40

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1913.

Holiday.

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks	22	@25
Native Porterhouse Steaks	25	@32
Native Pot Roasts	15	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle	13	@17
Beef Stew	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	12	@14
Corned Rumps, Native	10	@12
Corned Ribs	10	@12
Corned Flanks	10	@12
Round Steaks	18	@23
Round Roasts	15	@18
Shoulder Steaks	17	@17
Shoulder Roasts	15	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed	12½	@14
Rollad Roast	16	@18
Lamb.		
Hind Quarters, fancy	20	@22
Fore Quarters, fancy	15	@15
Legs, fancy	22	@24
Stew	12½	@14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.	18	@18
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.	30	@30
Chops, Frenched, each	15	@15
Mutton.		
Legs	16	@18
Stew	8	@10
Shoulders	13	@13
Hind Quarters	16	@16
Fore Quarters	12	@12
Rib and Loin Chops	18	@20
Shoulder Chops	12½	@14
Pork.		
Pork Loin	16	@18
Pork Chops	18	@20
Pork Shoulders	15	@15
Pork Tenderloins	38	@38
Pork Butts	15	@15
Spare Ribs	12½	@12½
Hocks	11	@11
Pigs' Heads	8	@8
Leaf Lard	13	@13
Veal.		
Hind Quarters	18	@20
Fore Quarters	12½	@14
Legs	20	@22
Breasts	12½	@14
Shoulders	16	@18
Cutlets	30	@30
Rib and Loin Chops	25	@25
Butchers' Offal.		
Suet	7	@7
Tallow	4½	@4½
Bones, per cwt.	1.25	@1.25
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.	20	@20
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's)	65	@65
Kips	16	@16

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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Good native steers	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Native steers, medium	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Heifers, good	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Cows	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	9 @ 9 1/2
Steer Chucks	10 1/2 @ 11
Boneless Chucks	10 @ 10
Medium Plates	7 1/2 @ 8
Steer Plates	8 @ 8 1/2
Cow Rounds	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Steer Rounds	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Cow Loins	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Steer Loins	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	16 @ 16 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	15 @ 15 1/2
Strip Loins	12 @ 12 1/2
Sirloin Butts	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Shoulder Clods	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Rolls	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Rump Butts	12 @ 12 1/2
Trimnings	10 @ 10 1/2
Shank	7 @ 7 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	11 @ 11 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	11 @ 11 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Loin Ends, steer, native	12 @ 12 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	10 @ 10 1/2
Flank Steak	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Hind Shanks	6 @ 6 1/2

Beef Offal.

Brains, each	8 @ 8 1/2
Heart	8 @ 8 1/2
Tongues	26 1/2 @ 27
Sweetbreads	6 @ 6 1/2
Ox Tail, per lb.	4 @ 4 1/2
Fresh Tripe, plain	6 @ 6 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	6 @ 6 1/2
Brains	7 1/2 @ 8
Kidneys, each	7 1/2 @ 8

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	13 @ 13 1/2
Light Carcass	12 @ 12 1/2
Good Carcass	12 @ 12 1/2
Good Saddles	12 @ 12 1/2
Medium Racks	10 @ 10 1/2
Good Racks	10 @ 10 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sweetbreads	6 @ 6 1/2
Flukes	25 @ 26
Heads, each	25 @ 26

Lambs.

Good Caul	14 @ 14 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	15 @ 15 1/2
Saddles, Caul	15 @ 15 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	13 @ 13 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Lamb Fries, per lb.	12 @ 12 1/2
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 4 1/2
Lamb Kidneys, each	13 @ 13 1/2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	12 @ 12 1/2
Good Sheep	12 @ 12 1/2
Medium Saddles	12 @ 12 1/2
Good Saddles	12 @ 12 1/2
Good Racks	10 @ 10 1/2
Medium Racks	10 @ 10 1/2
Mutton Legs	12 @ 12 1/2
Mutton Loins	12 @ 12 1/2
Mutton Stew	8 @ 8 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	10 @ 10 1/2

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Pork Loins	14 @ 14 1/2
Leaf Lard	11 @ 11 1/2
Tenderloins	27 @ 27 1/2
Spare Ribs	9 @ 9 1/2
Butts	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Hocks	9 @ 9 1/2
Trimnings	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Extra Lean Trimnings	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Tails	8 @ 8 1/2
Snouts	4 @ 4 1/2
Pigs' Feet	4 @ 4 1/2
Pigs' Heads	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Blade Bones	9 @ 9 1/2
Blade Meat	10 @ 10 1/2
Cheek Meat	9 @ 9 1/2
Hog Liver, per lb.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Neck Bones	3 @ 3 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	12 @ 12 1/2
Pork Hearts	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	4 @ 4 1/2
Pork Tongues	10 @ 10 1/2
Slip Bones	6 @ 6 1/2
Tail Bones	6 @ 6 1/2
Brains	6 @ 6 1/2
Backfat	11 @ 11 1/2
Hams	12 @ 12 1/2
Calas	12 @ 12 1/2
Belles	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Shoulders	12 @ 12 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	11 @ 11 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2

Choice Bologna	18 @ 18 1/2
Frankfurters	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Tongue	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Minced Sausage	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	16 @ 16 1/2
New England Sausage	16 @ 16 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Berliner Sausage	15 @ 15 1/2
Boneless Butts in casings	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Oxford Butts in casings	12 @ 12 1/2
Polish Sausage	12 @ 12 1/2
Garlic Sausage	11 @ 11 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	14 @ 14 1/2
Farm Sausage	16 @ 16 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	12 @ 12 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Luncheon Roll	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf	17 @ 17 1/2
Jellied Roll	17 @ 17 1/2

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (old)	25 @ 25 1/2
German Salami (new)	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Italian Salami	27 @ 27 1/2
Holsteiner	18 @ 18 1/2
Mettwurst, New	20 @ 20 1/2
Farmer	20 1/2 @ 20 1/2

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bologna, 1-50	5 @ 5 1/2
Bologna, 2-20	5 @ 5 1/2
Frankfurt, 1-50	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Frankfurt, 2-20	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	10 @ 10 1/2
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	15 @ 15 1/2
Pickled pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	15 @ 15 1/2
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	34 1/2 @ 34 1/2

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 dos. to case	23 @ 23 1/2
2 lbs., 1 or 2 dos. to case	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
6 lbs., 1 dos. to case	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
14 lbs., 1/2 dos. to case	36 @ 36 1/2

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 dos. to box	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
4-oz. jars, 1 dos. to box	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
8-oz. jars, 1/2 dos. to box	11 @ 11 1/2
16-oz. jars, 1/4 dos. to box	22 @ 22 1/2
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	1.50 @ 1.50 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	17 @ 17 1/2
Plate Beef	17 @ 17 1/2
Prime Mess Beef	17 @ 17 1/2
Extra Mess Beef	17 @ 17 1/2
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	17 @ 17 1/2
Rump Butts	21 @ 21 1/2
Mess Pork, old	21 @ 21 1/2
Clear Fat Backs	23 @ 23 1/2
Family Back Port	23 @ 23 1/2
Bean Pork	17 @ 17 1/2

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Pure lard	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Lard substitutes, tes.	9 @ 9 1/2
Lard, compound	8 @ 8 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Barrels, 1/4 c. over Hercules; half barrels, 1/4 c. over Hercules; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over Hercules	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Fat Back, 12 @ 14 avg.	11 @ 11 1/2
Regular Plates	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Clear Plates	9 @ 9 1/2
Butts	10 @ 10 1/2
Bacon meats, 1/4 c. to 1 c. more	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. avg.	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. avg.	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Skinned Hams	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	12 @ 12 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs. avg.	14 @ 14 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	27 @ 27 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	23 @ 23 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	26 1/2 @ 26 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Regular Rolled Hams	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Smoked Rolled Hams	26 @ 26 1/2
Smoked Calas	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Cooked Loaf Rolls	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	18 @ 18 1/2
Export Rounds	23 @ 23 1/2
Middles, per set	76 @ 76 1/2
Beef bungs, per piece	20 @ 20 1/2
Beef wessands	8 @ 8 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	45 @ 45 1/2
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	65 @ 65 1/2
Hog casings, free of salt	70 @ 70 1/2
Hog middles, per set	10 @ 10 1/2
Hog bungs, export	10 @ 10 1/2
Hog bungs, large mediums	10 @ 10 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	7 @ 7 1/2
Hog bungs, narrow	5 @ 5 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	90 @ 90 1/2
Imported medium wide sheep casings	70 @ 70 1/2
Imported medium sheep casings	60 @ 60 1/2
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 4 1/2

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.70 @ 2.72 1/2
Hog meal, per unit	2.45 @ 2.47 1/2
Concentrated tankage	2.35 @ 2.40
Ground tankage, 12%	2.50 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	2.50 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 25%	2.40 @ 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 30%	2.25 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	18.50 @ 19.00
Ground rawbone, per ton	24.00 @ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	20.00 @ 21.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c.

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	250.00 @ 275.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	24.50 @ 25.50
Hoofs, striped, per ton	33.00 @ 38.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	60.00 @ 65.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 90.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 90.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	27.00 @ 28.50

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	11.22 @ 11.25
Prime steam, loose	10.65 @ 10.65
Leaf	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Compound	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Neutral lard	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo, No. 2	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Mutton	9 @ 9 1/2
Tallow	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Grease, yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Grease, A white	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	70 @ 71
Extra lard oil	66 @ 66 1/2
Extra No. 1 lard oil	66 @ 66 1/2
No. 1 lard oil	52 @ 54
No. 2 lard oil	50 @ 53
Oleo oil, extra	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 1/2 @ 10
Oleo stock	9 @ 9 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	66 @ 67
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	60 @ 62 1/2
Corn oil, loose	4 @ 4 1/2
Horse oil	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/2 @ 8
Prime city	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
No. 1 Country	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	5 @ 5 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "A"	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bone	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Crackling	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
House	5 @ 5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Glue Stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Garbage grease	2 @ 3 1/4
Glycerine, C. P.	13 @ 13 1/2
Glycerine, dynamite	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap	13 @ 13 1/2
Glycerine, candle	13 @ 13 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	51 1/2 @ 52
P. S. Y., soap grade	48 1/2 @ 49
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f. a.	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. f. a.	1.35 @ 1.45

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	90 @ 92 1/2
Oak pork barrels	1.07 @ 1.10
Lard tierces	1.30 @ 1.32 1/2

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/2
Borax	4 @ 4 1/2
Sugar—	
White, clarified	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	4 @ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	82.50 @ 82.50
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25 @ 3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75 @ 3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 250 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.40 @ 1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, May 27.

Cattle sold stronger here yesterday, and the market is steady to strong today with the exception of heavy fed steers, which are barely steady. Naturally at this season corn-fed animals make up a large percentage of the supply, and the tendency is more pronounced than usual this season on account of favorable fattening weather and plenty of feed the past season. Accordingly runs are well freighted with beef, and head numbers do not always express the size of the supply. Native fed steers are quotable up to \$8.65, and heifers brought \$8.40 today, native cows largely at \$6@6.75, odd head at \$7.25, bulls at \$6.25@6.85, a few up to \$7.25, veal calves \$8.50@10. Receipts of Southern are light, although cake-fed steers from North Texas are starting a little this week, and sell at \$6.70@7.50, grass Southern at \$5.90@6.50. Pulp-fed steers from the West are still running pretty freely, and bring \$7.50@8.10 here this week. While the supply comes from a wide territory, total receipts are moderate, 7,000 here yesterday and 8,000 today.

Hog receipts today 17,000; market uneven, ranging from steady to 10c. higher. Speculators set the pace today and paid \$8.65@8.70 for a good many hogs, and \$8.75 for one drove, Chicago prices. Packers and shippers were more deliberate, paying \$8.55@8.70 for most of their hogs. A good many orders for shipping hogs for Eastern points are being filled here now, since runs at Eastern points have slumped recently.

Sheep and lambs sold strong today, spring lambs at \$8.50, yearling woolled lambs \$8.15, clipped lambs \$7.55. Some clipped native ewes brought \$5.75. Texas offerings are scarce this week. A few loads of Arizona goats have arrived, and sold at \$3.50@4.10, for browsing purposes; culls at \$2.75. Receipts today 6,000 head.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., May 27.

From the sellers' standpoint the cattle market was very unsatisfactory last week, inasmuch as there was more or less decline in values of heavy beefs. The packers were also dissatisfied because they had made very little headway in their effort to force values to a lower basis. This week, with very light supplies of beef, the market looks about like it did last week. Packers are paying present prices under protest and apparently unable to force them materially lower. All classes of buyers are favoring the choice light weight steers, and best yearlings here today sold at \$8.25, while really choice 1,400-lb. beefs had to sell at \$8.10. The bulk of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,300-lb. beefs are selling within a range of \$7.70@8, and short fed and warmed-up stuff is selling largely to the packers around \$7.20@7.60, as there is very little competition from the feeder buyers for it. Cows and heifers fluctuated quite a little last week, but in the main held their own, and have shown considerable improvement this week. Range of prices is from \$4@

7.75 for poor to prime stock, the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock going around \$6.25@7. Veal calves continue active and firm at \$7@10, and bulls, stags, etc., steady at \$5.85@7.15.

Hog receipts are running fully 20 per cent. lighter than at this time last year, and there has been a strong upward trend to values all along the line. Shipping and speculative demand is still of very moderate proportions, but local packers are free buyers most of the time, and trading is usually quite active. Light and butcher weights are still favored, but for fair to good hogs of all weights the range of prices is very narrow. Today there were only 12,000 hogs here, but prices averaged a shade lower. Best lights sold up to \$8.50 as against \$8.45 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$8.40@8.45, as against \$8.35@8.40 a week ago.

Considerable monotony has featured the trade in sheep and lambs. Receipts have been fair, and desirable stock on the light and handy weight order has sold at steady to strong figures. Anything weighty or not well fattened is hard to move, and trend of values is lower. There is almost no demand from feeder buyers, and almost everything coming now has been shorn. Woolled lambs are selling at \$7.90@8.60; shorn lambs, \$6.75@7.50; shorn yearlings, \$5.75@6.50; shorn weathers, \$5.50@6; shorn ewes, \$5.25@5.75.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1913.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	400	10,196	1,000
Kansas City	200	1,405	
Omaha	900	5,531	
St. Louis	350	8,978	
St. Joseph	50	3,800	700
Sioux City		3,200	
St. Paul	600	3,000	100
Fort Worth	500	400	
Milwaukee		1,180	
Louisville	250	2,395	600
Detroit		100	
Cudahy		350	
Wichita		1,338	
Indianapolis		3,000	
Pittsburgh	400	3,000	1,500
Cincinnati	504	3,235	780
Buffalo	75	3,600	1,000
Cleveland	60	6,000	1,000
New York	675	1,743	2,474

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1913.

Chicago	23,000	35,098	24,000
Kansas City	7,200	11,518	8,000
Omaha	3,000	8,198	5,500
St. Louis	5,500	5,056	6,500
St. Joseph	1,900	6,000	3,200
Sioux City	2,200	4,500	300
St. Paul	1,500	4,500	400
Oklahoma City	900	1,800	
Fort Worth	4,000	2,000	2,500
Milwaukee		2,518	
Denver	600	100	300
Louisville	800	4,660	4,400
Detroit		100	
Wichita		583	
Indianapolis	400	1,800	
Pittsburgh		9,625	
Cincinnati	1,824	3,517	262
Buffalo	3,000	18,000	14,000
Cleveland	400	4,000	1,000
New York	2,864	5,067	3,032

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1913.

Chicago	2,500	11,495	18,000
Kansas City	7,400	14,754	6,000
Omaha	2,900	16,843	5,700
St. Louis	4,000	11,652	4,500
St. Joseph	1,300	4,700	2,700
Sioux City	1,200	10,500	300
St. Paul	1,600	4,700	700
Oklahoma City	500	1,700	
Fort Worth	2,000	800	2,000
Milwaukee	200	5,024	100
Denver	200	2,500	300
Louisville		898	
Detroit		200	
Cudahy		3,500	
Wichita		2,295	
Indianapolis	1,200	6,000	1,500
Pittsburgh		3,000	
Cincinnati	481	1,601	91
Buffalo	50	2,000	400

Cleveland	40	1,500	
New York	584	3,250	3,495

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1913.

Chicago	18,000	39,000	24,000
Kansas City	5,000	12,000	9,000
Omaha		15,000	
St. Louis	2,600	10,500	2,000
Sioux City		10,000	
St. Paul		4,800	
Milwaukee		6,797	
Louisville		2,476	
Detroit		2,500	
Cudahy		900	
Wichita		2,385	
Indianapolis		10,000	
Cincinnati	717	4,585	726
Buffalo		1,600	500
Cleveland		2,500	
New York	1,912	3,812	8,163

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1913.

Chicago	3,000	21,000	12,000
Kansas City	2,000	8,000	10,000
Omaha	3,000	15,000	3,800
St. Louis	2,100	12,000	2,800
St. Joseph	800	7,200	2,500
Sioux City	800	7,500	
Fort Worth	2,600	1,200	1,500
St. Paul	1,000	3,500	100
Oklahoma City	800	1,600	

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1913.

Holiday.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, May 24, 1913, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
S. & S. Co.	5,121	11,500	9,474
Armour & Co.	6,063	20,700	22,581
Swift & Co.	5,370	20,100	21,601
Morris & Co.	4,137	9,500	9,452
G. H. Hammond & Co.	2,312	8,500	5,067
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	392		
Anglo-American Provision Co.		5,500 hogs; Boyd,	
Lunham & Co.		5,900 hogs; Western Packing Co.,	
7,500 hogs; Roberts & Oake,		5,400 hogs; Miller &	
Hart,		3,200 hogs; Independent Packing Co.,	
6,100 hogs; Brennan Packing Co.,		4,200 hogs; others, 8,300	
hogs.			

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,705	2,532	1,204
Omaha Packing Co.	1,437	4,547	594
Swift & Co.	2,042	11,507	7,754
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,158	13,639	4,465
Armour & Co.	2,512	14,023	2,931
Swarts & Co.		1,651	
J. W. Murphy		2,271	
Lincoln Packing Co.,		132 cattle; John Morrell &	
Co.,		27 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co.,	
22 cattle;		T. M. Sinclair & Co.,	
59 cattle.			

St. Joseph.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	1,800	16,810	4,695
G. H. Hammond & Co.	1,100	10,754	2,891
Morris & Co.	1,250	8,178	2,143
United Dressed Beef Co.,		85 cattle; St. Louis	
Dressed Beef Co.,		36 cattle.	

Sioux City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,636	13,497	
Armour & Co.	242	13,571	
Swift & Co.		4,612	
Omaha Packing Co.		3,282	
Carstens Packing Co.,		242 cattle; R. Hurnl,	
233 cattle; Statter & Co.,		68 cattle and 52 hogs; Sacks	
Dressed Beef Co.,		47 cattle and 18 hogs; J. L. Brennan	
& Co.,		39 cattle; Des Moines Packing Co.,	
31 cattle;		regular dealers, 1,134 cattle; country buyers, 1,047	
cattle; The Layton Co.,		696 hogs; Dold Packing Co.,	
342 hogs; Dubuque Packing Co.,		138 cattle.	

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	3,816	15,251	5,501
Fowler		925	1,511
S. & S.	3,111	9,375	4,210
Swift	4,012	11,794	7,830
Cudahy	2,509	7,994	7,316
Morris & Co.	3,300	7,528	4,201
Butchers	206	147	6
Dold Packing Co.,		35 cattle; Independent Packing	
Co.,		751 cattle; John Morrell, 276 cattle; New York	
Butchers,		18 cattle; M. Rice, 17 cattle and 1,094	
hogs; Schwartz, Bolen & Co.,		793 hogs; Sinclair Pack-	
ing Co.,		122 cattle; St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.,	
129 cattle; United Dressed Beef Co.,		5 cattle; Wolf Pack-	
ing Co.,		68 cattle.	

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MAY 26, 1913.

	Beefes.	Calves.	Sheep and	Hogs.
New York	2,042	6,782	4,333	4,990
Jersey City	4,276	5,680	21,527	19,342
Central Union	2,327	499	9,970	
Lehigh Valley	2,488	410	4,290	
Scattering		138	57	4,860
Totals	11,133	13,507	40,147	29,192
Totals last week	9,202	13,116	41,300	25,825

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

THURSDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, May 29.—Market steady; Western steam, \$11.40; Middle West, \$11.25@11.30; city steam, 11c.; refined, Continent, \$11.80; South American, \$12.35; Brazil, kegs, \$13.35; compound, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ @8 $\frac{5}{8}$ c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, May 29.—Sesame oil, fabrique, — fr.; edible, 90 fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 106 fr.; edible, 120 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 79 fr.; edible, 94 fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, May 29.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 135s.; pork, prime mess, 105s.; shoulders, square, 57s.; New York, 55s. 6d.; picnic, 50s. 6d.; hams, long, 78s.; American cut, 74s. 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 67s. 6d.; long clear, 72s.; short backs, 66s. 6d.; bellies, clear, 66s. 6d. Lard, spot prime, 56s. 3d.; American refined in pails, 59s.; 28-lb. blocks, 56s. 3d. Lard (Hamburg), 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ marks. Tallow, prime city, 32s. 6d.; choice, 34s. 9d. Turpentine, 29s. 9d. Rosin, common, 12s. 3d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 57s. Tallow, Australian (London), 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d.

THURSDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was firm and a little higher with more active speculative demand. Hogs were rather irregular.

Stearine.

The market is dull with the market unchanged as quoted at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Tallow.

The market is dull and heavy. Demand is slow, with values quoted at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for specials and at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market showed a better tone again; offerings were well taken, and prices improved on fairly active trading.

Market closed firm, 7 advance to 2 decline. Sales, 15,600 bbls. Spot oil, \$7.19@7.28. Crude, nominal. Closing quotations on futures: June, \$7.18@7.24; July, \$7.18@7.19; August, \$7.24@7.25; September, \$7.25@7.27; October, \$6.90@6.93; November, \$6.45@6.50; December, \$6.39@6.41; January, \$6.39@6.41; good off oil, \$6.90 bid; off oil, \$6.85 bid; red off oil, \$6.75 bid; winter oil, \$7.25 bid; summer white, \$7.50 bid.

THURSDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, May 29.—Hog market shade higher. Bulk of prices, \$8.55@8.65; light, \$8.40@8.70; mixed, \$8.55@8.65; heavy, \$8.10@8.60; rough heavy, \$8.10@8.25; Yorkers, \$8.65@8.70; pigs, \$6.50@8.30. Cattle market slow. Beeves, \$7@8.80; cows and heifers, \$3.60@7.80; Texas steers, \$6.65@7.70; stockers and feeders, \$5.75@7.90; Westerns, \$6.80@7.90. Sheep market steady; natives, \$5.10@5.85; Westerns, \$5.20@5.85; yearlings, \$5.80@6.50; lambs, \$5.65@7.50; Westerns, \$5.65@7.55.

Sioux City, May 29.—Hogs steady, at \$8.35@8.45.

St. Louis, May 29.—Hogs steady, at \$8.45@8.72.

Cleveland, May 29.—Hogs lower, at \$8.50@8.70.

Buffalo, May 29.—Hogs lower, with 3,200 on sale; prices, \$8.85@8.95.

Kansas City, May 29.—Hogs steady, at \$7.85@8.62 $\frac{1}{2}$.

St. Joseph, May 29.—Hogs steady, at \$7.20@8.62 $\frac{1}{2}$.

St. Paul, May 29.—Delayed.

Louisville, May 29.—Hogs lower, at \$8.25@8.45.

South Omaha, May 29.—Hogs slow, at \$8.30@8.45.

Indianapolis, May 29.—Hogs higher, at \$8.50@8.65.

Cudahy, May 29.—Hogs steady, at \$8@8.65.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, May 28.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @15c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ @14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15@15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ @15c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @15c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 16@16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 16@16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16@16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ @15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 16@16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 16@16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16@16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ @11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ @11c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ @10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10@10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ @10c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ @11c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ @10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10@10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ @10c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @19c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16@16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @18c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15@15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14@14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending May 24, 1913:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	24,511
Kansas City	17,960
Omaha	11,101
St. Joseph	7,062
Cudahy	582
Sioux City	2,785
New York and Jersey City	11,123
Philadelphia	2,938
Pittsburgh	1,734
Denver	1,071

HOGS.	
Chicago	116,847
Kansas City	52,069
Omaha	47,025
St. Joseph	40,087
Cudahy	10,459
Sioux City	27,271
Ottumwa	12,000
Cedar Rapids	10,772
New York and Jersey City	29,192
Philadelphia	4,570
Pittsburgh	8,407
Denver	7,743

SHEEP.	
Chicago	75,214
Kansas City	30,575
Omaha	20,839
St. Joseph	13,258
Cudahy	229
Sioux City	751
New York and Jersey City	40,147
Philadelphia	11,344
Pittsburgh	5,058
Denver	1,783

GROCERS FAVOR OLEOMARGARINE.

At the convention of the National Retail Grocers' Association at St. Louis last week resolutions were adopted reiterating the stand previously taken by the organization in favor of just legislation for oleomargarine and a fair opportunity for the consumer to buy it in competition with butter. The oleomargarine resolution reads:

Whereas, There has been introduced in Congress by Mr. Lewis a bill, known as H. R. Bill No. 20281, to change the name of oleomargarine to margarine, to reduce the rate of tax on margarine for the protection of consumers, dealers and manufacturers of margarine against fraud and afford the Bureau of Internal Revenue more efficient means for the detection of fraud and the collection of revenue; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the National Association of Retail Grocers, in sixteenth annual convention assembled, does favor the passage of this bill and hereby instruct our National officers to do everything within their power to assist the passage of the measure.

REASSURING THE MANUFACTURERS.

A. H. Baldwin, chief of the Bureau of Manufactures, was sent to Detroit last week by Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, to appear before the National Association of Manufacturers in session there. Mr. Redfield was warned that the association might denounce the plan advanced by him to have Federal agents investigate.

"The department has no intention of yielding the big stick over individual manufacturers, as has been intimated in some of the interpretations given to Secretary Redfield's declaration," declared Mr. Baldwin. "What the department is interested in finding out is all the facts relating to the differences in labor cost here and abroad. It is undoubtedly true that in certain lines of industry the total labor cost is greater in some foreign countries than it is in the United States, while at the same time the wages paid here in those industries are higher."

PLOWMAN, SPARE THAT GRASS.

What a miracle is grass! It is not a plant, it is a people, a swarming army of humble plant folk, besieging and overrunning the earth. How humble it is. Yielding to your tread it is bent to earth, maybe is worn to dust. It seems to have perished and been forgotten; then when rains come and the place has peace for a little time, up spring the myriad heads of the grass again. It conquers by its very humility; it advances; its creeping rootstocks push out; it heals the scars that man has made; it ushers in scenes of peace and plenty, with lowing herds and bleating flocks.

Down in the earth under the sod miracles happen; miracles of healing and of gathering of fertility. The old hillside becomes a green sward; erosion is checked; dandelions star the grass; white clovers accompany it; there is the hum of bees; lambs gambol on the sunny hillside. Untilled, that land yields more of food for man than it did mayhap under plow.

More grass; better grass; richer grass, and better cattle, sheep and swine and horses on that grass. Better men because of that better grass and the better animals it carries. These are some of the things for which The Gazette stands. Strange as it may seem, grass, not the plow, must come to help solve the cost of living in America.—The Breeders' Gazette.

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Retail Section

LEARN TO BE A BETTER BUSINESS MAN

XIII—Accounting Good at the Bank

By A. M. Burroughs.*

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The thirteenth of the series of articles by Mr. Burroughs, "Accounting Good at the Bank," explains the necessity of keeping accounts that will enable the retailer to prove to his banker that money can be "taken out" of his business when put in. That is the secret of getting credit.

The banker, when asked for credit, wants to know many things not one retailer in ten can give. A real statement of accounts will enable the merchant to get credit quickly to meet unexpected obligations or for expansion, or will come mighty handy when he has a good chance to sell out at a good price. The merchant who keeps accurate accounts is never embarrassed for lack of capital. When he needs ready money he can always furnish convincing proofs that he will be able to pay it back.

This chapter explains why some merchants succeed, while others are forced out of business almost before they realize the difficulties they are in.]

"The sort of man the bank says 'No' to is the man who doesn't know all the facts about his business."—System.

Henry Johnson was a small grocer whose specialty was fresh eggs and good butter. His trade increased under the stimulus of right methods and new clerks were employed. Finally his business reached a point where much larger quarters and better facilities were necessary.

He kept his own books, consisting of a daybook and a ledger, and didn't see a need for anything better. The time came, however, when more credit was needed to meet the demands of his increased business. He went to the bank to seek an accommodation.

His banker asked him for a statement of his affairs. Of course he was unable to give a satisfactory statement, and the loan was deferred. This was a rather rude awakening to the necessities of his business. He took the banker's advice and called in an auditor. The auditor told him that it would be necessary to adapt his system of accounts to meet the changed conditions of his business.

His single-entry books had been all right to start with, but they were now too incomplete. The completing entries must be made at frequent and regular intervals. Additional accounts had to be opened and the books kept in such a way that he could know at all times just where he stood. In short, he needed to know as much about his big business now as he was able to know about his business when it was little.

The auditor's advice was followed. The system recommended was installed, and a competent bookkeeper was put in charge. Mr. Johnson soon realized that he could now do what he had long desired to do—branch out. It was no longer a necessity for him to be constantly on the job to know what was being done.

Today Mr. Johnson has a string of stores and is known as the "grocery king" of his city. He has long since ceased to be the sort of man the bank says "No" to. He knows the detail facts about his business so well that his bank has all kinds of confidence in him.

"There are lots of business men who don't

really know much about their business—bright, industrious business men," said a banker. "There's a popular notion that a man may be expected to know his own business. As a banker, I've grown skeptical about it. A man may be at his desk every day and not really know what's happening in his store.

"The thing that shows whether a business man's request for credit is right or not is the statement he shows you. Most banks now use special forms and reports that enable us to know the direction in which most of our prospective customers are going."

Every merchant keeps some kind of records. But most of them keep accounts which don't account.

Some merchants neglect to keep complete records because it costs money, but they pay for the records anyway, whether they keep them or not. In fact they pay most for the records they don't keep.

Doing without a thing which is needed does not save its cost. It always costs more to do without a thing which is really needed than the thing itself would cost.

W. D. Simmons, head of the great Simmons Hardware Company, tells the story of a retailer who went broke because he failed to realize the importance of being able at any time to show his creditors just how his business stood.

He didn't keep proper records of the details of his business. When he got into a close pinch and needed credit or additional capital he couldn't show his banker nor the supply house any good reason why they should have confidence in him.

Things had gone so far before he really knew the conditions he was facing, that he couldn't possibly save himself. He was broke before he knew it.

"In talking with him, afterwards," said Mr. Simmons, "I found that he had thought if he kept track of his invoices until they were paid, so as to know how much he owed and to whom, and kept a record of the amount of money different people owed him, that was really all that was necessary. Any records other than those, he thought, were 'foolishness,' and just made extra work."

Every merchant has an accounting system that he considers sufficient for his business. Most of them even think it is the best system that could be designed for their business. That is why so many retail stores are for sale—why only a bare 5 per cent. of all retailers really make a success of their business.

That is why so many of them, like the hardware man Mr. Simmons tells about, are unable to get credit in a pinch.

As a test, could you prepare a statement of your business on short notice that you, as a banker, would be willing to loan de-

positors' money on? Could you produce a statement of your business in 24 hours that would convince a cold-blooded, hard-headed creditor that you really knew your business?

If you can't, you may come down to the store some morning and find the sheriff ready to sell you out to satisfy some fool creditor to whom you can't prove that you are making money.

Storms break very quickly, sometimes. Be ready for yours when it comes.

[The fourteenth article in this series, entitled "The Ross's Eye," will appear in an early issue of The National Provisioner on this page.]

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. B. Oliphant has purchased the meat market at Canadian, Okla.

A. P. Follansbee has purchased a provision store at Dorchester, Mass.

H. N. Spooner has sold his interest in the meat business of Spooner & Mercier, at Swanton, Vt., to H. G. Jones.

Fire has destroyed the meat market of Louis Konic at Tacoma, Wash.

S. Terrel has opened a new meat market at Florence, Ore.

Beck & Foerschler have opened a new meat market at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Gus & Paul Lochs have opened a meat shop at Sayreville, N. J.

Chas. Lange has purchased the Maas Model Meat Market at Dubuque, Ia.

The City Meat Market at Bloomington, Tex., has been purchased by J. T. Flournoy.

J. Myers has sold his interest in the meat business of Mutschler & Myers at Decatur, Ind.

B. W. Ehlers has sold his meat market at Charles City, Ia., to A. V. Lausch.

Tippin & Meyers have engaged in the meat business at Nowata, Okla., under the name of the City Meat Market.

A meat market will be opened at Lockport, N. Y., by M. Arnold.

W. T. Baird & Company have sold their meat business at Arlington, Kan., to J. A. Berry.

Geo. L. Boyle, of Kansas City, has purchased the Kelso Grocery & Meat Market at Thayer, Kan., and will continue the business.

The Clinton Meat Market, Clinton, Okla., has been opened in connection with the Nickel's Cash Grocery.

J. C. Butler has sold the City Meat Market at Granite, Okla., to Bob Etter.

James Weaver has purchased an interest in the Pollock Meat Market at Kiowa, Okla.

Wallace Merriam has disposed of his meat business at Woodland, Mich., to Leonard Wachter, recently of Lake Odessa.

C. Rasmussen has sold out his butcher shop at Trufant, Mich., to William Larson, the former owner.

C. C. Dobson has moved his meat market into his new building at Odessa, Wash.

Joslin & Urton, owners of the Banner Meat Market at Davenport, Wash., have begun using their new modern slaughterhouse.

Hinch, Salmon & Walsh have added a stock of meats to their grocery business at Eureka, Cal.

M. Maggard is about to open a butcher shop at Oxford, Neb.

B. Hyatt has just established himself in the meat business at Berwyn, Neb.

Marthis Bros. have sold out their meat business at Fairbury, Neb., to Uffelman & McNerny.

C. J. Shaw has purchased a meat market at Sterling, Neb.

C. W. Bosserman has purchased the business of the Palace Meat Market at Holdrege, Neb.

L. J. Harris has sold his meat business at Valatie, N. Y., to F. Eitleman.

B. H. Marshall, meat dealer at Newburgh, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. The liabilities are \$7,801 and assets \$1,200.

Price Brothers have opened a new meat market at Woodlawn, Pa.

The S. Kaggs meat market at Eureka, Kan., has been sold to John Gore.

John C. White has bought the meat market of Lampman Brothers at Arena, Wis.

Crowe & Brust have purchased the meat market of C. Gleeber at Waterloo, Ill.

AND NOW ARTIFICIAL BEEF.

Compose yourselves, producers of meats; nerve yourselves to hear a startling bit of information. A chemist has learned the secret of making artificial meat. M. Efront, a Belgian scientist, has done this deed. He takes brewers' malt, treats it with sulphuric acid and with lime, then with "various chemicals," after which it becomes a "meat-like mass," palatable and digestible, tasting, it is said, much like meat and, needless to say, it is cheaper! According to the inventor men have lived upon this new foodstuff and thriven; also rats have eaten it and made gains, whereas when fed upon Belgian beefsteaks alone they starved to death in a week.

Well, well! This is an interesting state of affairs. Malt, first. That suggests that beer has come off the brew. Maybe the great brewers will now add cold storage plants and meat-making laboratories to their breweries and, well, the old cow may as well take a vacation, a well-earned rest, for with plenty of good brew what need of milk? With the "better-than-beef" artificial meat what need of the fat bullock?

Sulphuric acid and lime? Well, when we subsist chiefly on this form of meat we will surely need good linings to our internal revenue departments.—The Breeders' Gazette.

FRICK REFRIGERATING SALES.

(Continued from page 21.)

American Blower Company, Detroit, Mich., water cooling coils for Cable-Draper Company, bakery, Detroit, Mich.

Normal & Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va., 6-ton ice plant, with vertical machine, improved flooded freezing system and distilling system, for use in school.

French Brothers-Bauer Company, milk and ice cream, Cincinnati, Ohio, 6-ton vertical refrigerating machine, brine tank and direct expansion piping, for milk cooling plant at Morrow, Ohio.

R. E. Huthstainer, mechanical-electrical engineer, El Paso, Tex., ammonia condenser, freezing system and direct expansion piping for Phelps-Dodge Mercantile Company, Dawson, N. M.

Zimmerman Ice Company, Baltimore, Md., 60-ton compression system and 30-ton raw water improved flooded freezing system, to be installed in ice plant at Arlington, Md.

John S. Low, wholesale liquors, Carlisle, Pa., 6-ton refrigerating plant, with vertical machine and direct expansion piping, for beer storage.

Virginia Beach Ice Plant, Inc., Virginia Beach, Va., 18-ton ice plant, with vertical machine, improved flooded freezing system, distilling system and boiler system.

C. E. Anders, Rockville, Md., 8-ton ice plant, with vertical machine, improved flooded freezing system, distilling system and boiler system, for use in ice factory.

Mollenberg-Betz Machine Company, Buffalo, N. Y., 10-ton vertical refrigerating machine, for E. H. Gamble, Batavia, N. Y., to be used in ale brewery.

Cleveland Foundry Company, Cleveland, O.,

10-ton vertical refrigerating machine, drinking water tank and storage piping, for use in manufacturing building.

Marlinton Cold Storage Company, Marlinton, W. Va., 10-ton ice plant, with vertical machine, improved flooded freezing system, distilling system and storage piping.

Ideal Cocoa & Chocolate Company, Lititz, Pa., 60-ton refrigerating plant, with vertical machine, 650-h. p. non-condensing cross compound Corliss engine and direct expansion piping, for use in chocolate plant.

Delany & Company, glue, etc., Philadelphia, Pa., 30-ton vertical refrigerating machine, for use in glue factory.

George & Annie Reisch, Springfield, Ill., 6-ton drinking and water cooling plant, with vertical machine, for use in Reisch building, Springfield, Ill.

Mollenberg-Betz Machine Company, Buffalo, N. Y., 15-ton vertical refrigerating machine and brine coolers, for Queen City Dairy Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

Baltimore Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md., double pipe brine coolers, etc.

Stillson's Restaurant Company, Chicago, Ill., 10-ton vertical refrigerating machine.

Chas. F. Rothenhoefer, dairy and ice cream, Frederick, Md., direct expansion piping, etc., for use in ice plant at Gaithersburg, Md.

Dockerman & Yeakley, engineers and contractors, Philadelphia, Pa., 20-ton horizontal refrigerating machine, to be installed in Home for the Indigent, Holmesburg, Philadelphia, Pa.

San Antonio Machine & Supply Company, San Antonio, Tex., 47-ton vertical refrigerating machine, with 10-ton improved flooded freezing system, distilling system and direct expansion piping, for Alice Cotton Oil Company, Alice, Tex.

Drew Oil Mills, Monticello, Ark., 20-ton ice plant, with vertical machine, improved flooded freezing system, distilling system, boiler system and storage piping, for use in ice factory.

H. C. Sutman & Company, bakery and confectionery, Monongahela, Pa., 2½-ton freezing tank and direct expansion piping.

San Antonio Machine & Supply Company, San Antonio, Tex., steam condenser, direct expansion piping, etc., for Colley & Billingsley, Stockdale, Tex.

The von Hamm-Young Company, Ltd., importers, commission and machinery merchants, Honolulu, T. H., 10-ton horizontal refrigerating machine, brine piping and triple pipe brine cooling system, for use in Lihue Store building, Kauai, T. H.

J. W. Estes, dairy, Washington, D. C., 6-ton refrigerating plant, with vertical machine and storage piping, for use in dairy.

Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., steel tanks and direct expansion pipe coils, to be installed in works at Munhall, Pa.

Semon Ice Cream Company, New Haven, Conn., two 20-ton vertical refrigerating machines, triple pipe brine cooling system and 8-ton freezing system, for use in ice cream factory.

Refugio Land & Irrigation Company, Austin, Tex., 10-ton ice plant, with vertical machine, improved flooded freezing system, distilling system, boiler system and storage piping, for use in ice plant.

Gordon-Pagel Company, bakery, Detroit, Mich., 15-ton vertical refrigerating machine, brine tank, brine coolers, etc., for Cable-Draper Company, bakery, Detroit, Mich.

Hoslef Ice Cream Company, Albany, N. Y., ammonia condenser, triple pipe brine cooling system and brine piping, for use in ice cream factory.

Citizens' Ice & Cold Storage Company, St. Petersburg, Fla., changing present freezing tank to improved flooded system, ammonia condensers, etc.

Danvers State Hospital, Hathorne, Mass., 30-ton vertical refrigerating machine and triple pipe brine cooling system, for use in hospital.

Powdered Milk Company of America, South Dayton, N. Y., 30-ton vertical refrigerating machine, triple pipe brine cooling system and brine piping, for use in creamery.

The Cox & Sons Company, founders and manufacturers, Bridgeton, N. J., direct expansion piping, for Arctic Ice & Milk Company, Bridgeton, N. J.

Blue Grass Creamery Company, Pulaski, Va., 6-ton refrigerating plant, with vertical machine, 1,200-lb. freezing system and storage piping, for use in creamery.

Tazewell Electric Light & Power Company, Tazewell, Va., 10-ton ice making plant, with vertical machine, improved flooded freezing system, distilling system and brine piping, for use in ice factory.

Canadian Explosives, Ltd., Montreal, Canada, 30-ton vertical refrigerating machine, to be installed at Vaudreuil, Quebec, Canada.

National Biscuit Company, New York, N. Y., 50-ton vertical refrigerating machine and triple pipe brine cooling system, for use in bakery.

G. L. Tsoukatos & Company, confectionery and wholesale and retail ice cream, Haverstraw, N. Y., 6-ton vertical refrigerating machine and triple pipe brine cooling system, for use in ice cream factory.

Wm. F. Donovan Provision Company, Inc., Birmingham, Ala., 15-ton vertical refrigerating machine, 750-lb. freezing system and storage piping, for use in store house.

Wisconsin Steel Company, Chicago, Ill., 6-ton vertical refrigerating machine and water cooling system, for use in South Chicago plant.

John Guarnieri, confectionery, Warren, Ohio, 10-ton vertical refrigerating machine, 2-ton freezing system, brine cooling system and storage piping, for use in ice cream factory.

Leahy & Thomas, gin, Rogers, Tex., 12-ton ice plant, with vertical machine, improved flooded freezing system, distilling system and storage piping.


R. Rush Lewis, dairyman, Frederick, Md., 3-ton refrigerating plant, with vertical machine and brine piping for milk refrigerator in dairy.

International Harvester Corporation, Chicago, Ill., 3-ton vertical refrigerating machine and water cooling system, for use in Webber factory, Chicago, Ill.

Beazley & Blanford, wood yard, Portsmouth, Va., 15-ton ice making plant, with vertical machine, improved flooded freezing system, distilling system, boiler system and storage piping, for use in ice factory.

Ball & Borkey, Richmond, Va., direct expansion piping, to be installed in beer cooler in Phil. G. Kelly Warehouse, Richmond, Va.

Triumph Ice Machine Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, 10-ton vertical refrigerating machine, for the Purity Ice Cream & Cold Storage Company, Marshall, Tex.



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New York Section

Manager W. A. Johns, of the Swift plant at Jersey City, has returned from a Western trip.

W. S. Johnson, of the Swift barrelled beef department at Chicago, was in New York this week.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending May 24, 1913, averaged 11.85 cents per pound.

Union meat drivers and luggers at Newark went on strike last week for a ten-hour day and an increase in wages. They also refuse to work inside when there is no hauling to do. They would not agree to arbitrate.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending May 24, 1913, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 5,658 lbs.; Brooklyn, 12,372 lbs.; the Bronx, 5 lbs.; Queens, 23 lbs.; total, 18,058 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 11,715 lbs.; Queens, 25 lbs.; total, 11,740 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 8,406 lbs.; Brooklyn, 387 lbs.; total, 8,793 lbs.

Borough President McAneny of Manhattan has received from his consulting engineer, Ernest D. Goodrich, a proposal for a municipal ice plant. The engineer's report, which was wholly informal, favored the idea, and Mr. McAneny said: "I think it would be worth while to try this as an experiment." Early in the spring, when there were indications of an ice famine this summer, several social and philanthropic organizations suggested that it might be well to establish a city ice plant, and Mr. McAneny, acting on this, asked his engineer to look into the matter.

Lower Broadway these days seems to be the spot for the gathering of the butcher clans, which means that the European steamship offices are located thereabouts, and the vacation bee is buzzing in the bonnets of the butchers. Two of the latest recruits for the journey across the big pond are Dave Steigerwald, the Third Avenue butcher, and Barney Buxbaum, who has three big markets on the upper West Side. They sail on June 5 for an extended trip and a much needed rest. They are both well known in the trade as very hard workers. That's the reason they have been more successful than the average butcher. They are both members of the pinochle club, which will miss them during the coming summer. But they have made ample provision for that, as a glimpse into their traveling bags showed a dozen brand new pinochle decks. Evidently they are under the impression that European steamships cater only to billiard players and bowlers.

John Buckle, the Washington street produce merchant, and a leading figure in the West Side trade, was given a testimonial dinner at the Hotel Savoy last Saturday night which was one of the most remarkable functions in the recent history of the

trade. Mr. Buckle used to be assistant manager of the Metropolitan Hotel Supply Company, and he is as well liked among meat men as among the produce traders. There were 180 at the dinner, and the meat trade far outnumbered the others in attendance. All the leaders were on hand, and many of the rank and file, both wholesale and retail. The menu card was an artistic production, and bore a portrait of the guest of honor, of his birthplace at Leeds, England, and of the steamer in which he came to this country many years ago. The chairman of the dinner committee was district leader Charles W. Culkin, and the toastmaster was Assemblyman James J. Walker. The speakers were Judge Edward Swann, Borough President C. C. Miller, of the Bronx; Police Magistrate Freschi, Commissioner John L. Walsh, of the Bureau of Weights and Measures; Vice-President W. H. Noyes, of Swift & Company; W. C. Deyo, representing the Gansevoort merchants, and L. J. Lippman, representing the downtown merchants. Mr. and Mrs. Buckle were presented with a handsome silver service, and Mrs. Buckle with a basket of flowers.

SERVED CUSTOMERS FOR FIFTY YEARS.

One of the oldest markets in New York is that of William King at No. 581-583 Madison avenue. This market was established fifty years ago at No. 787 Sixth avenue, where a big business was built up and grew and prospered for over thirty years. The shop was always noted for its exclusive patronage. The business was then moved to its present address, where it has grown still larger and more prosperous. After an active and useful life William King, Sr., recently passed away, leaving the business in the hands of his two sons, Wm. King, Jr., and George W. King. Following the lines laid down by their parent they are continuing the business at the same old stand.

These lines are unusual, inasmuch as only private trade is catered to, and it is a matter of much pride to the young proprietors that they are doing business with members of the same families that first patronized the old store fifty years ago, their children and grandchildren. This business has 24 persons on its payroll, who are kept busy all day attending to the orders of the most exclusive and aristocratic private trade in the city. Mr. King established the rule many years ago that he would do no business with boarding houses, hotels, restaurants, steamships or clubs, and this rule has been rigidly adhered to ever since.

Another unusual feature is that all the employees have been for many years in the employ of the King family, two of the butchers in particular. One of them, Matthew Kelly, has cut meat for this shop for 42 years and Ed. O'Rourke for 30 years. This is something of a record, and to celebrate it Mr. Kelly, in emulation of the police department, began two years ago to wear silk sleeves with eight stripes, each stripe representing five years of service. This record is probably unequalled in butchery in this city. The trade has yet to hear of a butcher being in the employ of one boss almost half a century.

Kelly is still a skillful cutter, and spry as any man half his age.

Naturally, in a market of this caliber, only the finest meats, poultry, fruit, vegetables, sea food and game is handled, and a very large shipping business is done during the summer, as this class of trade insist on their old butcher supplying them at their summer residences.

KOSHER POULTRY TRADE TRICKS.

It appears that the war between live poultry receivers and retailers of the kosher class was not so one-sided after all. Receivers were accused of fraud, and sensational articles were printed by the newspapers concerning the alleged feeding of sand, gravel, cement, etc., to the birds to make them weigh more. It is now declared that those stories are absolutely untrue, and that they were inspired by retailers who want to buy empty-crop birds, in order that they may stuff them with corn and grain by the sale at increased weight. On the other hand, retailers accuse receivers of acting as jobbers and killers, and underselling them.

"Our special agents and veterinarians are constantly on the lookout," said Thomas F. Freel, superintendent of the local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, "more so now than ever because of the recent newspaper articles, which, we have learned, were inspired by the retail dealers and slaughterers of our city who are practically on strike against buying poultry that is properly fed. They issued a mandate to the wholesale dealers, jobbers and commission men that they will only buy birds with empty crops, which means the withholding of all food and water from the animals for a period of twenty-four to forty-eight hours before they are sold to the retailers. This starvation of animals would be in violation of the law. The retailers want to obtain empty crop birds so that they may stuff them with corn and profit by the increase in weight."

BUSINESS PHILOSOPHY.

Tell me not in smiling numbers
Selling costs are what they seem,
That the man who cuts for orders
Gets the lion's share of cream.

If you strive to build a business,
Do not be a human sieve,
Letting leak your needed profit,
Trusting luck will let you live.

Lives of "dead ones" all remind us
What it means to sell on guess—
Their departing makes us keener
To sell RIGHT and not sell LESS.

Get your costs as low as may be,
Let your profits be what's fair;
Then will men know where to find you
And will help keep you there.

For no Trade can long be loyal
To a man who's "all regrets"—
Can't deliver—who's just living
On the interest of his debts.

Live and laugh and work and prosper,
Know your costs and sell at gain;
And continue doing business
When price cutters split in twain.

—Exchange.

HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN LIQUORS DRY GOODS.

WATCH YOUR MOTOR TIRES CLOSELY.

If every man who owns a motor car or a motor truck could take a day off and go through a big, modern tire plant he would discover that while rubber itself is the most effective water-shedder known, it is absolutely imperative that all moisture be eliminated in pneumatic tire construction. Furthermore, these owners would realize the great importance of looking after small cuts in the tire tread, and closing them when they develop. When water works its way beneath the tread and breaker strip and into the carcass of a tire premature deterioration is certain to follow.

"In building up the carcass of a tire out of frictioned fabric, which means heavy cotton cloth impregnated with rubber, we are extremely careful to use only thoroughly dry material," says C. B. Whittelsey, superintendent of the United States Tire Company's Hartford factory. "After crude rubber has been carefully washed and rolled into sheets of crepe it is hung in drying rooms where a high temperature is maintained and where every trace of moisture is removed. The fabric, likewise, is run over heated rollers to make certain that it is perfectly dry before being subjected to the frictioning process.

"When a tire is completed it is free from moisture on the inside and it remains so as long as the tread is in condition to perform its full duties. However, small cuts, caused by sharp objects in the roadway, are very apt to appear, even in a new tire, and through these openings water eventually finds its way to the tire carcass. In time this produces separation of the individual plies of fabric of which the carcass is made up, and the tire rapidly goes to pieces. Breaks in the tread also admit sand and dirt, which cause fabric separation.

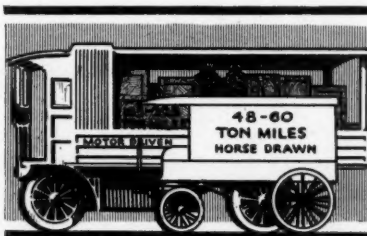
"When a motorist discovers one or more small cuts in the tread of a tire he should close them at once. There are several special preparations for this purpose which can be easily applied after the cut has been thoroughly washed out.

J-M INSULATING MATERIALS

J-M Pure Cork Sheets J-M Granulated
J-M Impregnated Cork
Boards J-M Hair Felt
J-M Mineral Wool J-M Weatherite Paper
Write us as to your requirements.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.
NEW YORK AND EVERY LARGE CITY

The Pictures Tell the Story



Ton-mile daily work capacity of two-horse team and 3 to 5 ton motor truck compared.

THESE diagrams—prepared by the "Scientific American"—prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that the horse cannot measure up to the demands of modern business efficiency.

Comparative size of stable for 100 teams, 50 wagons, feed and harness and of garage for 15 motor trucks to do an equivalent amount of work.



Comparative areas served daily by motor wagons and horse-drawn wagons.

The Electric is the Logical Vehicle for City Haulage

The Canadian Express Company has recently put a fleet of Electric Trucks in operation in Montreal and Toronto. Investigation proved to them—just as it has to the leading concerns in the United States—that the Electric Truck is a money-saver, a time-saver and a trouble-saver. The Electric Truck demands your attention. Write today for interesting literature.

Public interest and private advantage both favor the Electric



ELECTRIC VEHICLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

BOSTON

NEW YORK, 124 W. 42d STREET

CHICAGO

(60)

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	\$.75@\$.85
Poor to fair native steers	\$.65@\$.70
Oxen and stags	\$.45@\$.70
Bulls and dry cows	\$.40@\$.75
Good to choice native steers one year ago	\$.75@\$.90

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, common to choice, per 100 lbs.	9.50@12.00
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	7.00@9.00
Live calves, buttermilks	7.00@9.00
Live veal calves, coarse Westerns, per 100 lbs.	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good	7.00@8.00
Live lambs, spring	8.00@9.75
Live lambs, culls	5.75@8.75
Live sheep, poor to prime	4.00@6.10
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.	@2.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@9.10
Hogs, medium	@9.20
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@9.20
Pigs	9.20@9.40
Rough	8.10@8.20

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	13 @13½
Choice, native light	@13
Native, common to fair	12½@12¾

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	12½@13
Choice native light	@12¾
Native, common to fair	12 @12½
Choice Western, heavy	@12½
Choice Western, light	@12
Common to fair Texas	11 @11½
Good to choice heifers	@12
Common to fair heifers	@11½
Choice cows	@11½
Common to fair cows	@11
Common to fair oxen and stags	@11
Fleshy Bologna bulls	@12

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@16	15½ @16
No. 2 ribs.....	@14	14½ @15
No. 3 ribs.....	@13½	13½ @14
No. 1 loins.....	@16	@10½
No. 2 loins.....	@14½	@15
No. 3 loins.....	@13½	@14
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@14½	14½ @15
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@14	14 @14½
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@13	13 @13½
No. 1 rounds.....	@12½	@13
No. 2 rounds.....	@12	@12½
No. 3 rounds.....	@11½	@12
No. 1 chucks.....	@11½	@12
No. 2 chucks.....	@11	@11
No. 3 chucks.....	@10½	@10

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@17½
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@16½
Western calves, choice	@16½
Western calves, fair to good	13½@14½
Western calves, common	12 @13
Grassers and buttermilks	11 @12

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@11½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@11½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@12½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@12½
Pigs	@13

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.	@19
Lambs, good	@17
Lambs, medium to good	@16
Sheep, choice	@12
Sheep, medium to good	@11
Sheep, culls	8½@10

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@18½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@17½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@17½
Smoked picnics, light	@13½
Smoked picnics, heavy	@13
Smoked shoulders	@12½

Smoked bacon, boneless	19 @20
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@18
Dried beef sets	@19
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@24
Pickled bellies, heavy	15½@16

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	17 @17½
Fresh pork loins, Western	13 @15½
Fresh pork tenderloins	@32
Frozen pork tenderloins	@30
Shoulders, city	13½@14
Shoulders, Western	13 @13½
Butts, regular	@14
Butts, boneless	@15½
Fresh hams, city	17 @17½
Fresh hams, Western	16½@17
Fresh picnic hams	@12

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	95.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	80.00@85.00
Black hoofs, per ton	40.00@45.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	50.00@55.00
White hoofs, per ton	95.00@97.50
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	90.00@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over	280.00@285.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	14 @14½c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues	12½@13c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	45 @50c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	45 @90c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	22 @27c. a pound
Calves' livers	@20c. a pound
Beef kidneys	@15c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	@3c. a piece
Livers, beef	8½@10c. a pound
Oxtails	8 @9c. a piece
Hearts, beef	@6c. a pound
Rolls, beef	17 @27c. a pound
Tenderloins, beef, Western	21 @35c. a pound
Lambs' fries	@8c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	14 @14½c. a pound
Blade meat	@12½c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@2½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@6
Shop bones, per cwt.	20 @25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	@90
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	@70
Sheep, imp., per bundle	@50
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle	@25
Hog, American, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@70
Hog, in kegs, 1 cent over bbls. or tes.	—@—
Hog, middles	@10
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@18
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@23
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@20
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@80
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@77
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.	@8
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.	@4½

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sling, white	18½	20½
Pepper, Sling, black	11½	13½
Pepper, Penang, white	17½	19½
Pepper, red Zanzibar	14	17
Allspice	5½	7½
Cinnamon	16	20
Coriander	4½	6½
Cloves	24	27
Ginger	10	15
Mace	65	70

SALTPETRE.

Crude	4½@5
Refined—Granulated	@5½
Crystals	5½@7
Powdered	@6

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@.25
No. 2 skins	@.23
No. 3 skins	@.13
Braided skins	@.17
Ticky skins	@.17
No. 1 B. M. skins	@.28
No. 2 B. M. skins	@.21
No. 1, 12½-14	@2.95
No. 2, 12½-14	@2.70
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@2.45
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@2.30
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@3.15
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@2.90
No. 1 B. M. kips	@2.65
No. 2 B. M. kips	@2.40
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	@4.00
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	@3.75
Branded kips	@2.20
Heavy branded kips	@2.55
Ticky kips	@2.45
Heavy ticky kips	@2.80

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked, fancy	@19
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@18½
Fowl—iced, bbls.—	
Western dry-picked, 4 lbs. avg., choice	@15½
Southern and S. Western, dry-picked, 3½ @4 lbs.	@18½
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.	14 @14½
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@4.25
Turkeys—Frozen—	
Young toms, No. 1	@26
Young toms, medium	@24
Young hens, No. 1	@24
Old hens and toms	22½@23

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, broilers, nearby and Western, per lb.	32 @33
Chickens, broilers, Southern, per lb.	@31
Fowls, via freight	@17
Fowls, via express	@17
Old roosters, per lb.	@11
Turkeys, hens and toms, mixed	@12½
Ducks, Long Island, per lb.	@20
Ducks, West. and So., per lb.	@14
Geese, per lb., Western	@9
Guineas, per pair	@65
Pigeons, per pair	@35

BUTTER.

Creamery, Extras	27½@27½
Creamery, Firsts	26½@27½
Process, Extras	26 @26½
Process, Firsts	25½@25½

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	22½@23
Fresh gathered, storage packed, firsts to extra firsts	20½@22
Fresh gathered, regular packed, extra firsts	21 @21½
Fresh gathered, regular packed, firsts	20 @20½
Fresh gathered, seconds	19 @19½
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1	@18
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 2	16½@17½
Fresh gathered, checks, good to choice dry	@17

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	20.00 @20.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton	27.50 @28.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago	@2.00
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt	@2.75
Nitrate of soda—spot	2.55 @2.60
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.	24.00 @25.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent. ammonia, f. o. b. New York	2.80 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt	2.50 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	7.00 @7.50
Fisch scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York (nominal)	2.80 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% H. Phos.	
Lime, C. I. f. Charleston and New York	3.20 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	2.15 @2.20
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	3.00 @3.05
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%	3.19 @3.22
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	6.50 @7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.	3.50 @3.75
The same, dried	3.75 @4.00

